The Weekly Post.

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HAYES' LAST,

In Defense of the Bummer and Jail Bird Deputy Marshals,

Employed by Republican Politicians to Commit Election Frauds.

A Shallow Plea for the Davenport System of Carrying Elections.

Some Facts About the Deputy Marshals of Leading Cities.

Thieves, Ex-Convicts, Indicted Murderers, Vagrants, Habitual Drunkards,

As Hayes' Guardians of the Purity of Elections.

He Must Have Them or Will Close the Federal Courts.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following is the text of the President's message, vetoing the Judicial Expenses bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After a careful examination of the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," I return it herewith to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The general purpose of the bill is to provide for certain Judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, for which the sum of $2,690,000 is appropriated. These appropriations are required to keep in operation the general functions of the Judicial Department of the Government, and if this part of the bill stood alone, there would be no objection to its approval. It contains, however, other provisions to which I desire respectfully to ask your attention. At the present session of Congress, a majority of both Houses favoring the repeal of the Congressional Election laws embraced in title 26 of the Revised Statutes, passed a measure for that purpose, as part of the bill, entitled, "An act making appropriations for Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes." Unable to concur with Congress in that measure, on the 29th of May last I returned the bill to the House of Representatives in which it originated without my approval, for that further consideration, for which the Constitution provided. On reconsideration, the bill was approved by less than two-thirds of the House, and failed to become a law. The election laws, therefore, remain valid enactments, and the supreme law of the land binding not only upon all private citizens, but also alike and equally upon those who are charged with the duties and responsibilities of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government.

It is not sought by the bill before me to repeal the election laws. Its object is to defeat their enforcement. The last clause of the first section is as follows:

And no part of money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensation, fees or expenses under or in virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes, or of any provision of said title.

Title 26 of the Revised Statutes referred to in the foregoing clause, related to the elective franchise, and contains laws now in force regulating Congressional elections. The second section of the bill reaches much further. It is as follows:

SECTION 2. That sums appropriated in this act for persons and public service embraced in its provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract, or incur any liability for future payment of money under any of the provisions of Title 26 of Revised Statutes of the United States, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special Deputy Marshals for service in connection with elections, or on election day, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract, or to pay such liability, shall have first been made by law.

This section of the bill is intended to make an extensive and essential change in existing laws.

The following are the provisions of the statutes on the same subject which are now in force.

SECTION 2,679. No Department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations.

SECTION 3,732. No contract or purchase on behalf of the United States shall be made unless the same is authorized by law or is under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation; which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year.

The object of these sections of the Revised Statutes is plain. It is, first to prevent any money from being expended, unless the appropriations have been made therefor; and, second, to prevent the Government from being bound by any contract not previously authorized by law, except for certain necessary purposes in the War and Navy Departments. Under the existing laws the failure of Congress to make appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the election laws would not prevent their enforcement. The right and duty to appoint general and special deputy marshals, which they provide for would still remain, and the Executive Department of the Government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. But the second section of this bill contains a prohibition not found in any previous legislation. Its design is to render the election inoperative and a dead letter during the fiscal year. It is sought to accomplish this by omitting to appropriate money for their enforcement, and by expressly prohibiting any department or officer of the Government from incurring any liability under any of the provisions of title 26, of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for service on election days until an appropriation sufficient to pay such liability shall have first been made.

The President is called upon to give his affirmative approval to positive enactments, which, in effect, deprive him of ordinary and necessary means of executing laws still left on the statute book and embraced within his constitutional duty to see that the laws are executed. If he approves the bill and thus gives to such positive enactments the authority of the law, he participates in the curtailment of his means of seeing that the law is faithfully executed, while the obligation of the law, and of his constitutional duty, remains unimpaired. The appointment of special Deputy Marshals is not made by statute, of spontaneous act of authority on the part of any Executive or Judicial officer of the Government, but it is accorded as a popular right of citizens to call into operation this agency for securing the freedom of elections in any city or town having 20,000 inhabitants or upward. Section 2,021 of Revised Statutes puts it in the power of any two citizens of such city or town, to require of the Marshal of the district the appointment of these special Deputy Marshals. Thereupon the duty of the Marshal becomes imperative, and its non-performance will expose him to judicial mandate or punishment, or to removal from office by the President as the circumstances of his conduct might require.

The bill now before me neither revokes this popular right of the citizens nor relieves the Marshal of the duty imposed by law, nor the President of his duty to see that these laws are faithfully executed. I forbear to enter again upon any general discussion upon the wisdom and necessity of election laws, or the dangerous, and unconstitutional principle of this bill.

That power vested in Congress to originate appropriations, involves the right to compel the Executive to approve any legislation which Congress may see fit to attach to such bills under penalty of refusing the means needed to carry out essential functions of the Government.

My views of these subjects have been sufficiently presented in special messages sent by me to the House of Representatives during their present session. What was said in these messages I regard as conclusive to my duty in respect to the bill before me. The arguments urged in these communications against the repeal of the election laws, and against the right of Congress to deprive the Executive of that separate and independent discretion and judgment which the Constitution confers and requires, are equally cogent in opposition to this bill.

This measure leaves the powers and duties of supervisors of elections untouched. Compensation of these officers is provided for under permanent laws, and no liability for which an appropriation is required would, therefore, be incurred by their appointment, but the power of the National Government to protect them in the discharge of their duty at the polls would be taken away. States may employ both civil and military power at an election, but by this bill even civil authority to protect Congressional elections is denied to the United States. The object is to prevent any adequate control by the United States over National elections by forbidding the payment of deputy marshals' officers who are clothed with authority to enforce election laws. The fact that these laws are deemed objectionable by a majority of both Houses of Congress is urged as sufficient warrant for this legislation. There are two lawful ways to overturn legislative enactments, one is their repeal, the other is the decision of a competent tribunal against their validity.

The effect of this bill is to deprive the Executive Department of the Government of means to execute the laws which are not repealed, which have not been declared invalid, and which it is therefore the duty of the Executive, and of every other department of the Government to obey, and to enforce. I have in my former message on this subject expressed a willingness to concur in suitable amendments for the improvement of election laws, but I cannot consent to their absolute and entire repeal, and I cannot approve legislation which seeks to prevent their enforcement.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1879.

THE DEPUTY MARSHALS.

SAMPLES OF THE MEN EMPLOYED AS DEPUTY MARSHALS IN NEW YORK.

In 1872, the Governor of New York, in a message to the Legislature, called its attention to the character of the men employed as U. S. Deputy Marshals, in enforcing the Federal election law. He said:

A large number of United States Deputy Marshals and Supervisors were appointed, many of whom were men of well known disreputable character, and some of whom had been convicted criminals; a class of dangerous men never before chosen by any ruling authority, in any community, as conservators of the peace. They were instructed, upon advice of the Attorney General of the United States, to submit to no interference from any quarter under State or municipal authority. Orders were issued which authorized them, in the discretion of each one of them, to arrest at the polls citizens claiming the right to vote, as well as the inspectors who were charged by law with the custody of the ballot-boxes. These arrests were to be effected without process of law, issued upon formal complaints.

An investigation made under the authority of the State, showing the character of some of the Deputy Marshals, makes it plain the Governor did not exaggerate. Here is a partial list of some of the New York Deputies and Supervisors:

Theodore, *alias* Mike, Anthony, *alias* Snuffy of 24 Cherry street, a laborer, thirty-five years of age, married, and cannot read or write: An indictment was found by Detective James Finn, of the fourth precinct, on July 24, 1879, for larceny from the person, and was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Justice Hogan. He was indicted by the grand jury on the charge on the 22d of August last.

Henry Rall, supervisor Eighth ward: one of the principals in the Chatham street saloon murder; went off West to escape punishment, and has only come back a few weeks.

James Moran, supervisor third district, Eighth ward; arrested on Sunday last for felonious assault.

William, *alias* Pomp. Harton, colored, marshal Twenty-second; arrested a few days since for vagrancy.

James Miller is the keeper of a den of prostitution in the basement of 337 Water street.

James Sullivan, *alias* Slocum; keeps a house of prostitution at 339 Water street, which is a resort for desperate thieves.

Frank Winkle keeps a house of prostitution at 337½ Water street. The police are frequently called in to quell fights in Winkle's place, and it bears a hard reputation.

Richard O'Connor, supervisor seventh district, First ward; has been for years receiver of smuggled cigars from Havana steamers.

R. H Cargill, supervisor ninth district, Ninth ward; tried in United States court for robbing the mail.

John Van Buren, supervisor twelfth district Eighth ward; was at one time in sheriff's office and discharged for carrying a load of seized goods from the essablishment of Richard Walters in East Broadway.

Mart Allen, marshal Eighth ward; served a term of five years in State prison; sentenced to Sing Sing for five years by Judge Bedford. His case was appealed, and while waiting for a decision managed to get out on bail. His case has been decided against him, and he has fled to parts unknown to ply his vocation and help the radicals elsewhere.

John McChesney, supervisor fourth district, Ninth ward; associates with thieves; bears a bad character generally.

William Cassidy, supervisor Twelfth district, Ninth ward; is a street bummer without any visible means of support.

Thomas McIntyre, marshal Eighth ward; has been frequently arrested for beating his aged mother; sent several times to Blackwell's Island.

Timothy Lynch, marshal sixth district, First ward; a Washington market lounger.

Peter Mose, marshal sixth ward; habitual drunkard.

John Conner, supervisor first district, First ward; keeps a disorderly gin-mill, resort of lowest characters.

Francis Jordan, supervisor sixth district, First ward; lives in New Jersey; was turned out of the postoffice by Postmaster Jones for bad conduct.

Bernard Dugan, supervisor eighth district, First ward; habitual drunkard. His wife left him on account of his drunkenness, and procured a divorce on that ground.

John Tobin, supervisor ninth district, First ward; arrested about six months ago for grand larceny.

Patrick Murphy, supervisor fourth district, Sixth ward; two years ago distributed fraudulent naturalization papers, and would furnish them to anybody who would promise to vote for Grant.

Edward Slevin, jr., supervisor second district, Fourth ward; has an indictment now pending against him in court of general sessions for cutting a boy named Kilkenny.

Michael Foley, supervisor fourth district, Fourth ward; well-known repeater, voting for anybody that will pay.

James F. Day, supervisor seventh district, Fourth ward; shot a man in a fight between the Walsh association and a gang from Water street.

John Conners, *alias* "Jockey," supervisor third district, Fourth ward; a well-known desperate character.

Michael Costello, marshal, Sixth ward; bounty-jumper during the war.

Harry Rice, supervisor thirteenth district, Sixth ward; was connected with the Chatham street concert-saloon murder and fled to Nebraska to escape punishment.

Thomas Lane, supervisor seventeenth district, Sixth ward; formerly keeper of a notorious den at Five Points, headquarters of thieves and robbers.

John Lane, supervisor twenty-second district, same ward; was indicted for receiving stolen goods; has served a term in Sing Sing.

Edward Foley, supervisor sixth district, Ninth ward; arrested last year for stealing a watch.

Humphrey Ayers, supervisor eighteenth district, Ninth ward; arrested six years ago for robbing the United States mail.

John Dowling, supervisor nineteenth district, Ninth ward; arrested August 20, 1869, for till-tapping.

James Fitzsimmons, supervisor twentieth district, Ninth ward; arrested August 1, 1868, for robbery.

John Martin, supervisor fifth district, Twelfth ward; arrested a few years ago under an indictment for arson.

Samuel Bich, supervisor fourth district, Thirteenth ward; served a term of two years at Sing Sing for a felonious assault.

John *alias* "Bucky" McCabe, supervisor eighth district, Fifteenth ward; charged with shooting a man with intent to kill, about a year ago.

William P. Burke, supervisor twentieth district, Eighth ward; served a term in the State prison of Massachusetts, also two years in the New York State prison.

James McCabe, supervisor fourth district, Eighth ward; now confined in the Toombs under indictment for highway robbery.

William Irving, supervisor fourteenth district Eighth ward; has served a term in Sing Sing for burglary committed in Eighth ward, and never has been pardoned.

Patrick Henry Kily, *alias* Fred. Williams, supervisor twenty second district, Eighth ward; keeper of a house of ill-fame, resort of the lowest and vilest characters.

Patrick Heffernan, supervisor of the tenth district, Sixth ward; arrested some time since for attempted murder.

Frederick Sterringer, supervisor Eighth ward, has been arrested several times for keeping disorderly house.

J. F. Baderhop, supervisor Tenth ward; arrested for murder a few years since.

Ed. Weaver, marshal in Eighth ward; has been but a short time out of State prison, where he has been serving out his sentence.

Walter Prince (colored), marshal Eighth ward; now in prison awaiting his trial for highway robbery.

Andrew Andrews, *alias* Hans Nichols, marshal; panel-thief, been sentenced two or three times to State prison, and has just returned from Blackwell's Island.

DAVENPORT'S DEPUTIES.

SENATOR VOORHEES ON THE OUTRAGES IN NEW YORK LAST YEAR.

Senator Voorhees of Indiana, in his recent speech in the Senate, gave this thrilling account of the operations of Davenport's Deputy Marshals, in New York city, last fall:

But in the present instance we have vastly more than the mere menace or threat of future subjugation by virture of the laws under discussion. We are not left to conjecture what will be done hereafter. Already these laws have been executed over the prostrate forms and liberties of American citizens in a manner and to an extent which would arouse any people in Europe to revolt, except, perhaps, the serfs of Russia. I speak not now of the South, which has so long been considered a legitimate prey to the spoiler, but of the great dominant and stalwart North. Look to New York, that mighty emporium of the wealth and commerce of the western hemisphere. Scenes have been enacted there within the last few years which bring shame and disgrace to the Republic wherever they are known. John I. Davenport is chief supervisor of elections in the city of New York, appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States. He is also the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, and a United States Commissioner. With all the powers of these manifold official positions combined in his own person he has indeed been the autocrat of the ballot-box. In the elections of 1876 he had under him one thousand and seventy supervisors, twenty-five hundred deputy marshals and an indefinite number of commissioners, at an expense for them and for himself of $94,587.

In 1878 he employed twelve hundred and twenty-five supervisors, thirteen hundred and fifty deputy marshals, and commissioners in proportion, for all whose pay and expenses he drew upon the money of the people in the Treasury. In June, 1876, as clerk of the United States Circuit Court, he issued warrants for the arrest of twenty-six hundred naturalized voters to be brought before him as United States commissioner and chief supervisor for the purpose of making them surrender their naturalization papers. The Federal courts themselves afterward held that the naturalization papers in question were all legal and valid, but the desired result had been accomplished. The terror inspired by these arrests intimidated thousands from going to the polls. It became well known that there was no personal security in New York in connection with the elections, and the poor, the timid, and the humble staid away. The same course was pursued in 1878. During the summer of that year nine thousand four hundred citizens were notified that they would be arrested unless they surrendered their naturalization papers to the head overseer, John I. Davenport. In the month of October, 1878, thirty-one hundred persons were actually arrested and a reign of terror inaugurated just in advance of the election. The pretense that these persons held fraudulent naturalization papers had already been shown to be false, but it was necessary to party success that an alarm should be raised and a panic created in the minds of foreign born citizens and of the poor laboring classes generally.

The movement was successful, and it has been estimated that ten thousand legal voters remained away from the polls rather than risk the jails and the prisonpens of the chief supervisor and his subordinates. But it was reserved for the day of election itself to give free scope to the frightful powers with which this band of Federal ku-klux is invested. Those who braved the dangers which environed the ballot-box, and approached it as if they were still freemen soon found their mistake. They quickly ascertained that the previous threats and warnings which they had heard were neither idle nor unmeaning. As a specimen of thousands of similar occurrences on election day, I quote a statement recently made by a member of the other branch of Congress from New York. Speaking from his place on the floor he said:

"A neighbor of mine, who had resided in the same district for seventeen years, and a soldier of the Union army at that, was arrested. I was asked to go to the Republican headquarters in an adjoining district, whither he had been taken. The street for an entire block was lined with carriages, in which the unfortunate citizens who had fallen into the hands of the Philistines had been or were to be conveyed. When I entered the building I found the front room decorated with the paraphernalia of a political headquarters and filled with Republican politicians. In the back room a United States commissioner was holding court. The door was closed, watched by a Cerberus. No one was allowed inside but the prisoners and the Republican managers. After about half an hour's waiting I was informed by the doorkeeper that the man I was looking for was no longer there. I asked whither he had been taken. 'Suppose to Fort Davenport,' was the laconic reply."

The following description of election day in Davenport's court in New York, is said to be but a tame and imperfect presentment of the facts as they there transpire from year to year as the elections occur:

"Such a scene as the rooms of this court presented on that election day has never before been witnessed in this city or in this country, and it is to be hoped never will again. From early morning until after the polls were closed these rooms were packed and jammed with a mass of prisoners and marshals. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors were thronged with those who were unable to obtain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were offered to secure their release had the greatest difficulty and were frequently unsuccessful in obtaining entrance. In addition to all this was that delectable iron "pen" on the upper floor, in which men were crowded until it resembled the black hole of Calcutta, and where they were kept for hours hungry, thirsty, suffering in every way, until their cases could be reached. With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. Many of them were thinly clad; numbers had sick wives or relatives; some were sick themselves. There were carmen who had left their horses standing in the public streets, men whose situations depended on their speedy return; men who wished to leave the city on certain trains. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience, injury and wrong which the mind can conceive existed in their cases, so that it was painful for the counsel who were endeavoring to secure their release to approach sufficiently near the railing to hear their piteous appeals and witness the distress which they had no power to alleviate. And over all this pushing, struggling, complaining crowd, Mr. Commissioner John I. Davenport sat supreme, with a sort of oriental magnificence, calmly indifferent to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote."

PHILADELPHIA DEPUTIES.

A SAMPLE OF THE BUMMERS AND CONVICTS EMPLOYED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Marshal Kerns of Philadelphia, testified before the Wallace-Teller Committee of the Senate that he appointed seven hundred and seventy-three deputy marshals in 1878 and that he thought there was no necessity for them in Philadelphia. A sub-committee of that committee sat in Philadelphia two days in March, 1878, and in that time a large mass of testimony was taken. All of the marshals were shown to be Republican workers, active in their respective localities, and among them were men whose personal characteristics may be judged from the following summary of the evidence touching them:

Charles Oliphant, marshal second division, Twentieth ward, drunk on election day and insulting voters; seized Mr. Hackenberg without cause.

Charles Herr, marshal second division, Twenty-ninth ward, character and reputation bad, had been arrested for crime. On election day he arrested a voter, who was released by Judge Hare and voted. He wore a badge, and solicited votes as a Republican.

Arthur Vance, marshal eighth division, Fifth ward, arrested Mr. Hutchinson, a voter, without cause. Vance was a notorious Republican worker.

John Homeyard, marshal sixth division, Sixth ward, drunk and arrested voters without cause; drew a club on a Democrat for challenging a negro repeater. The police blocked up the poll, acted in concert with Homeyard and brought voters to polls. Homeyard vouched for Republican voters, distributed Republican tickets. Shriver, a United States revenue officer, kept Republican window book.

J. R. Desano, marshal first division, Fifth ward, drunk all day; too drunk to arrest any one. There were five policemen at these polls. Desano never voted in that division before that day.

James Brown, marshal fourteenth division, Fourth ward, record of his conviction in 1872 for voting illegally produced. Proof was made that he voted twice on the same day.

William Augustus, fourth division, Eighth ward, acted as marshal, assuming authority as such, but was not on the list; a Republican worker.

Joseph Hilferty, marshal twenty-first division, Second ward, held the Republican window book and the policeman assisted him to arrest the Democratic United States supervisor for procuring bail for a legal voter who had been arrested.

William McGowan, marshal twenty third division, Second ward. A policeman blocked up the voting window, and a Democratic United States supervisor ordered him away, when McGowan and the policeman seized him and locked him up in the station house on a charge of interfering with officers. The case was never tried. McGowan is employed in the gas office and paid by the city.

Charles N. Miller, detective, testified that in seventeenth division of Nineteenth ward a gang of repeaters were brought to the polls by a letter carrier; he had one of the gang arrested.

Philip Madden, marshal Fourth ward, one of the most dangerous men in the city, has been in prison twice, once for highway robbery, and the second time for shooting a colored boy.

Francis McNamee, marshal Eighth ward, had been arrested for five different robberies.

Andrew Lenoir, marshal First ward, a warrant has been issued for him for larceny.

Daniel Redding, marshal First ward, a bad and dangerous man; had been tried for murder.

Henry Pitts, marshal Seventh ward, a colored man, who keeps a gambling house and been arrested twice; distributed Republican tickets and vouched for voters.

R. S. Stringfield, marshal Fifteenth ward, had been tried for shooting a man; character very bad.

Michael Slavin, marshal Fifth ward, a thief and notorious repeater, had been arrested for subordination of perjury but never tried.

William Glenn, marshal, Nineteenth ward, superintendent of Norris square, and paid by the city for his duties.

Enoch Baker, marshal second division, Third ward, arrested John Carroll, a legal voter without cause, and locked him up; case never tried. Roberts electioneered for the Republican ticket; was a clerk in the gas office and paid by the city; there were also twelve to fourteen policemen at that poll all day, and they blocked up the poll.

Andrew Jackson, marshal, twenty-second division, Thirtieth ward, employed in the gas works under the city. Ackerman, Republican judge of election, acted as United States supervisor and judge, and refused to vacate the place when Jackson, marshal, Kerns and Judge Elcock, Jackson arrested Feeny, who had been legally appointed judge, and took him away from the polls. Did not return to get possession until 2 P. M.

C. A. Pinnexton, marshal Thirtieth ward, aided in arresting Feeny.

—— Taylor, marshal fifteenth division, Third ward, arrested Sweeny for illegal voting and locked him up; charge was found to be false, and he was released and voted.

James Galligan, marshal eighth division Sixth ward, so drunk in the afternoon he could not walk; seized a qualified voter by the collar and staggered with him against the wall; policeman brought a repeater to the polls, who was arrested, as was the policeman.

Henry Scott, marshal second division, Seventh ward, a man of bad repute; colored; keeps a low drinking house; electioneered and gave out tickets and tax receipts; was inside at the counting of the vote, and took tickets out of the box; only 3 votes came out for the Democratic candidate for Congress; Democratic overseer contested this, and Scott allowed 17 to be counted for him.

Thomas Donlan, marshal seventh division, Sixth ward, an habitual drunkard, and a graduate of house of correction for this; was drunk all day.

William D. Barth, marshal: same place, blocked up the voting window and would not allow legal voters to come to it; there were two United States marshals and six policemen at this poll.

John Archer, marshal twenty-seventh division, Nineteenth ward, acted as United States supervisor; was on both lists and paid as both officers; when a marshal wanted during the day to arrest a "republican repeater he did not make known that he was a deputy marshal; had no badge; heavy Republican division; no policemen there.

Joseph T. Fuller, marshal sixth division, Twenty-third ward, a guard in the house of correction, and paid by the city.

William Stringfield, marshal thirty-second division, Twenty-fourth ward, arrested a legal voter and took him to the magistrate's, where he was released; Stringfield was discharged from employment the day before election for stealing.

Charles Male, marshal seventh division, Eleventh ward, keeps a house of prostitution.

Abraham Hoffman, marshal Eleventh ward, a repeater, and had kept a house of prostitution within a year; a thief.

William Eckenbrim, marshal Eleventh ward arrested for larceny; billl ignored.

David Beckman, marshal thirty-second division, Nineteenth ward, held the Republican window-book and electioneered; threatened to put the Democratic United States supervisor out of the room for challenging a voter; the vote was rejected, and the voter did not return.

William B. Ahern, marshal ninth division, Twelfth ward, employed in the United States revenue office.

—— Fleming, marshal sixth division, Eighteenth ward, distributed Republican tickets and challenged voters; a legal vote was rejected on his challenge; intimidated many Democratic voters.

William Boehm, marshal eighteenth division, Twenty-ninth ward; plug inspector, and paid by the city; electioneered and distributed Republican tickets.

Charles Prendeville, marshal seventeenth division, Fifth ward, arrested a legal voter; case never tried; electioneered for Republicans all day.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, PA., June 23.—The Butler County Democratic Convention was held to-day. But little interest was manifested in the convention further than the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention, as the only officer to be nominated was a Jury Commissioner. Messrs. F. Reiber of Butler, Walsie Ford of Millerstown, and Thomas H. Maher of Buffalo township, were elected delegates to the State Convention and were instructed for D. O. Barr.

J. C. V.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CLARION, PA., June 23.—There was a grand turn out at the Democratic Convention held here to-day, and harmony existed throughout all the proceedings. William F. Colliner was nominated for Sheriff. G. F. Kribbs of the Clarion *Democrat*, and Colonel W. W. Gregory of Foxburg, were elected delegates to the State Convention. Both are for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

F.

BELLEFONTE, June 21.—The Democratic County Convention met to-day and elected James A. McClain and Cyrus Brumgart delegates to the State Convention, and Dr. J. H. Dobbins, F. P. Masser and A. J. Greist Senatorial Conferees. No instructions were given, but the delegates will support D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

The Erie Democratic Committee on Saturday elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Senatorial delegate, Hon. Orange Noble; City delegate, D. S. Beck; County delegate, E. McLane, Union City; Hon. Alfred Short, North East, and Mr. Clark Barlow, Girard.

THE Washington County Republican Convention, yesterday nominated James P. Hart of West Bethlehem township, for Sheriff. Hart had 65 votes to 63 for Matthew Templeton of Chartiers, on the fifth ballot. Messrs. E. L. Christman of Washington, E. F. Acheson of Franklin, and Joseph Farquehar of East Bethlehem, were chosen Legislative delegates to the Republican State Convention.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

A Great Democratic Celebration in New York City.

The Tammany society of New York has sent out an eloquent letter of invitation to a big celebration at the wigwam on the Fourth of July. It opens with a somewhat gloomy glance at the political condition of the country, but concludes with a declaration of the invincibility of the Democratic party and a proud assertion of its triumph. THE POST acknowledges the receipt of an invitation from which this extract is made:

At the end of the civil war our enemies proclaimed the Democracy dead and only awaiting burial. The corpse soon arose and walked abroad once more. But what a formidable task was before it. The South lay prostrate and helpless under Radical domination, to be plundered by carpet-bag adventurers. The golden West, the natural field of the Democracy, as exemplified in the simplicity of its people, was under the absolute control of the Republican party. The Eastern and Middle States were held in the grasp of our implacable enemies. State rights were laughed out of court. Those who advocated them spoke with bated breath, as if afraid to proclaim the truth, which could alone make them free. Jefferson and Madison, Jackson and Wright were ghosts of the prehistoric period, to be mentioned only for derision or to point the insolence of radical sneers. It was the era of force and the philosophy of history was a sealed book in the affairs of the Republic. But the Democracy still lived.

At last, in 1874, the old Democratic line was formed for victory, and North and South, East and West, the shibboleth was State rights and home rule. Everywhere the principles of our party triumphed—majorities by the hundreds of thousands were ours; Massachusetts itself did homage to the spirit of Jefferson, and the irresistible democracy overwhelmed State Legislatures, Governors, the Congress—everything, everybody. It was at last popular to be a Democrat. Then came the Presidential election of 1876, and again the Democracy swept the country, winning the Congress, reducing the Republican majority in the Senate to three, which it has since wiped out, and electing the President by a decided majority, both popular and electoral. Dead! As well stay the Atlantic or bid Niagara stand still at the plunge of the Falls. Principles never die. The history of the United States since the ratification of the Constitution in 1789 has been a narrative of Democratic invincibility.

Predicting His Own Death.

Mr. Nathaniel Root, one of the oldest men in Coventry, Conn., his age being 94, died under very singular circumstances recently. He had been in excellent health for one of his years. He got up on the morning of the day he died and prepared to go into the field at work, when a neighbor came in, to whom he said: "I'm expecting to die to-day!" The remark was so coolly uttered that the neighbor thought very little of it. Mr. Root worked all the forenoon in a lot, appearing well, and went into the house at noontime with his hired man. After dinner, and just as soon as he had risen from the table, he started for another room, showing no signs of illness, and as he went out said, "I'll go and lie down and die now!" No one supposed he was serious, but on going to his room half an hour later he was found to be stone dead.

IN Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, on Monday, William Armstrong, aged 101 years, was buried with the honors of war. He was indentured with John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, and after paying forty dollars for his freedom he settled in Cumberland county, where he resided until his death. Armstrong saw George Washington from the Susquehanna river, and served in the War of 1812,

AFTER THE WEDDING.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

All alone in my room at last!
I wonder how far they have traveled now;
They'll be very far when the night is past.
And so would I—If I knew but how.
How calm she was with her saint-like face!
Her eyes are violet, mine are blue.
How careless I am with my mother's lace!
Her hands are whiter and softer, too.

They have gone to the city beyond the hill:
They must never come back to this place again.
I'm almost afraid to sit here so still.
If it would but thunder, and lighten, and rain?
Oh, no! for some one may not be at rest:
Some one, perhaps, is traveling to-night,
I hope that the moon may shine instead,
And heaven be starry and earth all bright.

It is only one summer that she's been here:
It has been my home for seventeen years!
And seventeen summers of happy bloom
Fall dead to-night in a rain of tears.
It is dark, all dark in the midnight shades,
Father in heaven, may I have rest,
Or e hour of rest for this aching head,
For this throbbing heart in my weary breast?

I loved him more than she understands,
For him I prayed for my soul in truth,
For him I am kneeling with hired hands,
To lay at his feet my shattered youth,
I loved, and I love; I love him still:
More than father, mother, or life,
My hope of hopes was to bear his name,
My heaven of heavens to be his wife!

His wife! the name that angels breathe,
The words shall not crimson my cheek with shame,
I would have been my glory the name to wreath
In the princely heart from which it came.
And the kiss I gave to the bride to-night—
His bride till life and light grow dim—
God only knows how I pressed her lips,
That the kiss to her might be given to him!

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

CANOEING is the latest pastime for English ladies.

THE Emperor of Japan will donate $400,000 to Italian opera.

JOHN BULL advises America to keep her Weston, and pull it down.

SHINGLE WEDDINGS are becoming fashionable in Iowa. They occur when the first child is old enough to spank.

THE Straight Tip—Curate—I wish to be measured for a suit of clothes. Tailor—Certainly, sir. May I ask your views, as we cut our coats according to doctrine.—*Judy.*

THE Prince of Wales has consented to lend to the corporation of Glasgow, Scotland, his Indian presents, valued at $2,500,000. They will be exhibited gratuitously five days in the week.

A PARISHIONER of a Berkshire pastor was asked what the color of the pastor's eyes was. He didn't really know, "for," he said, "when he prays his eyes are shut, and when he preaches I generally shut mine."

MR. WILLS' striking dramatization of Hood's powerful poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram," has been revived in London by Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Irving's embodiment of mental agony is said to be wonderfully vivid.

MR. BYRON'S latest comedy, "The Girls," has passed its fiftieth night, and is now, therefore, according to the London *Figaro*, in the second twenty-sixth part of its life. This calculation is based upon the career of "Our Boys."

THE London *Telegraph* asserts that no English father or mother considers it a disgrace if all or any of the daughters remain unmarried, and thus there is no motive in England for that moral coercion which in some countries half forces women into convent life.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Marietta, Pennsylvania, that Colonel James Duffy, Hon. Simon Cameron, and Hon J. D. Cameron, have this year planted and have finely growing two hundred acres of tobacco. The tobacco crop has become a most important one in southern and central Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of France has an invisible photographic studio behind the cashier's desk, whence likenesses can, at a signal from the latter, be taken. The camera is much used, too, in the examination of documents. An erasure is often obvious in the photograph of a document which is not seen in the document itself.

A NEW industry has been developed in Cambridge, Md. A large number of persons are engaged in catching crabs for the Baltimore market. They are partially cooked, the meat picked out, put in cans and sent to Baltimore hotels and restaurants, sufficient shells being sent along to hold the meat when served up as deviled crabs.

THE Rev. Canon Frederick Beadon, the oldest clergyman in England, died on the 10th of June at his residence, North Stoneham Rectory. He was ordained in 1800, and for sixty-two years was a manager of the Southampton Savings Bank. When he attained his one hundredth year—he was 102 when he died—the Queen wrote him a letter of congratulations.

THAT Mary has a little mare is exciting the Western newspapers. Mary Adderson is the Mary and "Maggie Logan" is the mare. Maggie was shipped to Long Branch on Thursday, the gift to the actress from Kentucky admirers. Maggie is of a rich dark color, with three white points and a white snip. She is six-year-old, and in twenty races has carried off nineteen first-prizes.

CHARLES DICKENS' beloved home—the dream of his youth, the delight of his prime—Gads Hill Place, is now for sale. He bought it for $8,950, but improved it so much that it will now bring five times that sum. When he died a reserve price of $50,000 was put on the property, at which price it was secured by his eldest son Charles, who now offers it to the highest bidder.

A CASE, involving originally ten cents for railroad fare, has just got into the Iowa Supreme Court. A passenger was unable to buy a ticket before entering the cars, and the conductor demanded ten cent extra. The passenger refused, and was put off the train. The lower courts gave him $1,000, but the corporation has appealed. The costs and lawyers' fees have already amounted to several thousand dollars.

EDISON'S electro-chemical or loud speaking telephone was exhibited at a public hall in Philadelphia last Wednesnay evening. A peculiarity about this telephone is that the receiver is obliged to turn a small crank while receiving. A violin and cornet which played the liveller airs of "Pinafore," in another part of the city, were distinctly heard in the institute. The human voice was repeated in the hall so that all could hear it.

CHRISTIAN K. ROSS has written a letter to a lady in Charleston, South Carolina, in relation to his lost boy, the *News and Courier* printing the letter entire. Mr. Ross says that his wife is now very much prostrated. His last trip to North Carolina "seems to have disappointed her more than any for a long time, or possibly it was the last feather added to the previous burden that prostrated her. She built great hopes of a favorable result from it.

THE New York *Sun* calls attention to the singular fact that not one of the imperial Napoleons has died in France, or on French soil. Napoleon I., the founder of the family, died a prisoner on the British Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic Ocean; his son, Napoleon II., died in Austria; his nephew, Napoleon III., died an exile in England; and now his grand-nephew, the young man whom the French imperialists have hoped would one day rule France as Napoleon IV., has met his fate at the point of Zulu spears in South Africa. He is the first of the race too, at least since the first Napoleon's time, who has fallen in battle.

AN anecdote of Commodore Perry and President Buchanan is related in the Lancaster *Intelligencer* apropos of the recent death of the Commodore's widow. August Belmont, the noted banker, was in love with the Commodore's daughter, and warmly pressed his suit. Mrs. Perry and her daughter were willing, but it was supposed that the old Commodore would object on account of the suitor's nationality President Buchanan was the friend in the case, and eloquently pleaded with the Commodore one day in Belmont's behalf. After the President had concluded the old hero replied in his bluff, sailor-like manner: "What the h——l do I care: the girl can do as she pleases." And she did.

GENERAL GEORGE BUCHANAN died at his home in Centre county, a few days ago, aged nearly 83 years. General Buchanan came from an illustrious family. He was a grandson of Governor Thomas McKean and a brother of Admiral Buchanan of the Confederate navy, who was badly wounded during the naval battle in Mobile Bay, Admiral Farragut commanding the Federal fleet. He was himself a Union man, his sons—Lieutenant Evan M. Buchanan, who fell in the army, and Commander Thomas McKean Buchanan, who was killed at Bayou Teche—giving their lives for the flag. General Buchanan was a Whig, and, upon the dissolution of that party, became a Democrat, which faith he held to the last.

How the Money Went.

(London Letter.)

Eight years ago one of our most successful merchant manufacturers died, leaving to his only son a magnificent estate in the north, including, perhaps, the most costly private house in the kingdom, and half a million sterling in cash. How splendid the residence may be gathered from the fact that the billiard-room alone, with its decorations, cost about $200,000, a single fire-place $10,000, and the bedstead on which the owner slept no less than $7,500. Descending to minor details, the leather coverings of the seats in some of the rooms cost $80 a yard, and the spittoons in the smoking room $100 each. At the end of eight years that son was a penniless bankrupt, and the house itself, with all its contents, even the $100 spittoons, have been sold at auction, and the proceeds will go only a little way towards paying the debt of the silly scapegrace.

Newspaper Jokes.

A public lecturer, who discussed recently in Syracuse "The Ethics of Being

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CRIME IN TWO STATES.

There has been a controversy going on for some time, to which we have heretofore referred in THE POST, between the Cincinnati and Louisville papers, as to which State, Ohio or Kentucky, is most determinedly given over to bad ways and outrageous crime. The Cincinnati *Gazette* assails Kentucky because of the prevalence of crimes against person and general outbreakings of devilishness in the dark and bloody ground of Indian history. It is bad enough of course, and yet there is something bold, open and manly about Kentucky crime that never fails to win the attention of connoisseurs. Homicide—we will not say murder—prevails there as a fine art, and the loud crack of the pistol with the expiring note of the victim, comes up from every county. But even in Ohio, where Kentucky finds in the Cincinnati press its most relentless critics, is not altogether given over to Quaker methods of life. In the *Courier-Journal* of Sunday last, the gifted WATTERSON in repiy to the pious Deacon SMITH of the *Gazette*, devotes an entire broadside to the increase of crime in Ohio. He prints nine columns filled with dispatches taken from the Cincinnati papers, giving the details of all kinds of crimes that have been perpetrated in that State during the past two weeks, and crowned with such startling head-lines as the following: "Hell's Half Acre, Sometimes Facetiously Dubbed GOD's Country, and Otherwise known as the State of Ohio—The Home of the Truly Good Deacon SMITH, but the Favorite Stamping-Ground of the Horned Devil—Sodom and Gomorrah Retire with a Blazing Blush—Scratch an Ohioan and find a Turk—Diabolism in All the Hideous Forms of Satan's Iniquity—Song Subjects that the Peaceful Sangerfest May Transfer to Hell's Own Choir—A Villainous Smell of Sulphur." The broadside is also illustrated, and we have a woodcut, the execution of which is almost as horrible a crime as any in Mr. WATTERSON's catalogue, which depicts Deacon SMITH with his telescope spying out a mote in Kentucky, unmindful of the shootings, stabbings, lynchings, and incendiarism going on behind him. In addition to all this there is a column of editorial comment going to show that the barbaric ages furnish nothing half so revolting, and that never in the history of the world has life been anywhere so unsafe as it is to-day in Ohio. After giving a dreadful description of the various crimes, Mr. WATTERSON offers the services of Kentucky to put down this horrible outbreak of the criminal classes, and says:

Be it never said of Kentucky that she blenched or wavered in the face of such an emergency. An hundred thousand armed freeman stand ready to cross the river at a moment's notice. They burn to avenge the wrongs endured by their fellow-citizens of crime-cursed Ohio. Their hearts are full and more than full of sympathy for their neighbors. The Good Deacon has only to say the word and we come; we come; loyal men and true; never to give up the fight until ruffianism is driven from the soil, and the murderer and the debauchee are stamped out forever.

This is a very fair hit. The truth is it hardly befits any section of the Union to belabor another about its lawlessness and crime. It is bad enough all around, as society has been in all sections and ages in the years following a great civil war, which familiarized people with bloodshed, and cheapened the price of human life; at the same time interrupting the enforcement of the laws. The different sections of the Union too, seem to have their distinct types of crime, growing out of their peculiar social and intellectual development. We think it would be a good plan all around to stop railing at each other, and seek to better ourselves before we cast stones at our neighbors. Human life is tremendously cheap in the South and West, while in the old and more cultured sections of the Union, property rather than life is the objective point of the criminal class. New England has its distinct type of crime and moral looseness, growing out of religious excesses and the sweep of the divorce mill, just as Kentucky and Texas have their's in the pistol and knife. Even Pennsylvania, the State founded by PENN on theories of brotherly love, is not quite ready for the millenium.

LAMAR AND CONKLING.

The lordly ROSCOE of New York, who frets and struts and postures about the Senate Chamber, as full of vanity and conceit as a peacock in full feather, did not shine to good advantage in the incident in the Senate Chamber yesterday morning. As near as we can judge the motive of his anger was that the Senate refused to adjourn that he might have a day for another speech on the Army bill. As if it had not been debated in every conceivable form and shape, and as if the burthen of his party's song is not the unnecessary prolongation of the session. He denounced the bill, which had been voted for in the House by GARFIELD and a large majority of the Republicans, as a "cheat," and alleged "bad faith" against the whole body of the Democratic Senators. This brought to the floor LAMAR of Mississippi, than whom there is no one in the Senate more regardful of the proprieties of debate and rules of the body. He evidently felt the stinging insult of my Lord Pomposity, and characterized it as false, so far as it personally referred to him. CONKLING, the dispatches say, had been drunk with anger all night, and this put him in a worse rage, which found vent in calling LAMAR "a blackguard, a coward, and a liar," certainly the most irrelevant of epithets to the mild-mannered and scholarly Mississippian, who promptly reaffirmed his first words in this way:

Mr. Lamar—I have only to say that the Senator from New York understood me correctly. I did mean to say just precisely the words and all that they imported. I beg pardon of the Senate for unparliamentary language. It was very hard, it was severe, it was such as no man would deserve, and no brave man would wear.

The outcome of the incident we have yet to learn. CONKLING gave the first offense; LAMAR's retort, according to "the code," should have ended the wordy war, and CONKLING's rejoinder is in the line of saying "you are another." He evidently desired a personal conflict, as he is noted for his muscular prowess. If not this, then a Senatorial billingsgate match like the noted one between O'CONNELL and the Dublin fish woman.

It is worthy the attention of the country, the attitude of the Republican Senators. This bill has been debated for weeks. It is well understood by the Senate and the country. It passed the House by 172 to 31—only twelve Republicans voting against it. Congress is anxious to adjourn, and the country is equally anxious. Yet CONKLING and a few hot heads like him, because the majority will not consent to be ruled by the minority, obstruct business, break up the quorum, and disgrace the country by their blackguardism. At least that is CONKLING's role.

"REVOLUTION" IN FACT.

The Republicans started out at the opening of the extra session of Congress with the cry of "revolution," because of legislation proposed by the Democrats, just as they assailed the POTTER Committee as "revolution." The absurdity and shallowness of the revolution hullabaloo was so apparent that it was soon dropped in both cases. The sale of four per cent. bonds showed the people took no stock in the absurdity that the Democratic party, comprising a majority of over a million of the white voters of the Union, having a majority in both Houses of Congress, and controlling a majority of the thirty-eight States, proposed to revolutionize *their* own Government, or in other words, burn down the house *they* inhabited to spite outsiders. Even the *Chronicle*, which took great stock in the "revolution" bugaboo, got ashamed of it at last, and we believe has not suggested it for a month. When it was cured, of course there was no remnant of the insanity left even with the most soft-headed.

A revolutionary proceeding, however, has been initiated in Congress, by the Republicans of both Houses, which, if it should take the shape of a precedent, will certainly place it in the hands of the minority to nullify the will of a majority of the people and States represented in the Senate and House. We refer to the newly devised program of the Republicans, of breaking up a quorum of either branch on any pretext, whenever the whim or caprice seizes them. In the Senate it was because CONKLING got mad and made a blackguard of himself, and in the House because the Democrats proposed to pass a law forbidding assessments on Federal office-holders, of a very stringent character. As there is no way to *compel* a Senator or Representative to vote, of course if a sufficient number refrain from a voting there is an end of all legislation, and the control of the Government passes from the *majority* to the *obstructive minority*. We invite attention to this passage in the Senate on Thursday, between Senators HILL and CARPENTER, as further illustrative of the point we make:

Mr. HILL. (Dem. Ga.) entered his protest against the doctrine that Senators had a constitutional right to sit in their places and refuse to vote for the purpose of preventing the progress of legislation. There was as much obligation to perform public duty as to perform it correctly, and there was as much wrong to refuse to perform the duty as to perform it improperly. If they could obstruct legislation for one day they could obstruct it for a week and for the entire session. It was a proceeding unknown to the Constitution, and if persisted in, would destroy the Government.

Mr. CARPENTER. (Rep., Wis.)—While the Constitution required legislation to be proceeded with, it does not require the passage of a bill of this importance after six o'clock in the evening without opportunity for examination.

Mr. HILL.—Men always plead constitutional right to justify revolution and the overthrow of the Government.

Mr. CARPENTER.—It is the mildest possible form of revolution.

Mr. HILL.—The Government is as much destroyed by non-action as by mal-action. If one member is justified every other member is justified in non-action, and thus the Government becomes a failure. It is the most insidious form possible to produce revolution and destruction. I trust the people will awake to the fact that there is more than one way to revolutionize the Government.

That states the case fairly. This refusal to vote, thus breaking up a quorum and destroying the progress of legislative business, is entirely different from what is known as "filibustering," under the rules. The rules require members to vote, and it was only by audaciously setting these rules at defiance and refusing to vote, the Republican Senators and Representatives managed to break up a quorum, although there was a quorum present in the chamber.

We presume this precedent may be regarded as an established feature of Congressional proceeding hereafter. It puts it in the power of the minority to dictate the action of the law-making power. It is a veto even more potential than that of the President for that may be overcome. It is a Republican invention and practice just as adding political legislation to appropriation bills was of Republican origin.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS was the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg for nearly eight years. He had ample opportunities to observe Russian society. As a diplomtist, he deservedly ranks very high, and any opinion that so careful, competent, experienced and conservative an observer expresses about the state of Russia is deserving of attention. In conversation with a reporter the ex-Ambassador, who is now temporarily in New York city, after referring to the fact that formerly he had seen the Czar traversing the streets o St. Petersburg unattended, while "now it is as much as his life is worth to go abroad," proceeded:

Personally, the Emperor is kind-hearted. He acts, however, under warm impulses and frequently under bad advisement. If the Emperor was to give the people a limited representation in the Government, so far as the disbursement of its finances is concerned, for instance, it would keep social disturbances in abeyance, as it were. I understand that the Emperor approves of such a policy, but the Court fear to bring it forward at present for fear of its being accepted as a confession of weakness.

Can you foresee an early end of the trouble?

No. For every execution that takes place there is an assertion of the spirit of vengeance and retribution. Therefore it is impossible for any one to foresee the end of the trouble. Russia is now in a state of siege. There is an absence of organized justice. Hundreds of persons are sent to Siberia by what is called the *police administratif*, a sort of irresponsible tribunal. It is a name that is used for a shield. Banishing these people in this way is much like suspending the operations of the writ of habeas corpus. It is such things as these which increase the feeling of discontent with the Government.

How different this is from Mr. STOUGHTON's (the American Minister) gush about everything being lovely in Russia. Lord LOFTUS, on the other hand, regards the prospect as dark and the future threatening. STOUGHTON, however, believes in a "strong" Government. He won his political spurs by a legal opinion the invasion of the Louisiana Legislature by military was legal and constitutional. There is greater fidelity to American principles these times in the ordinary English nobleman than the average Republican politician.

LAND SYSTEMS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

One leading cause of the prosperity and contentment of France is the land system. It is more equitable even than that of the United States, and immeasurably beyond that of England. Hence a grievance that is yearly growing more pronounced in England, and which has a great deal to do with the peculiar political conditions of California, has no existence whatever in France. But in California the recent Constitutional Convention undertook to deal with the object of land monopoly, and incorporated in the new Constitution provisions in regard to the taxation of the immense bodies of uncultivated farming lands owned by single individuals and corporations, which in the course of years, will eradicate the evil by compelling their division into smaller tracts.

Two-thirds of the entire land of England and Wales, according to the "New Domesday Book," is owned by 10,207 owners, who of course have families back of them increasing the number of those interested, The total number of land-owners in England and Wales is only a few thousands less than a million, (972,836), and of these 703,289 own less than an acre. The population two years ago was 24,500,000, and of these over 23,500,000 have no right whatever to the land of the country. In England one person out of twenty in the population is an owner of land; in Scotland one in twenty-five, but in Ireland it is only one in seventy-nine. The whole land of Ireland is held by 68,716 persons; and of these 36,144 own "less than one acre;" while twelve "landlords" alone own 1,297,888 acres.

In France, a different story is told. The land is one-third larger than that of England and Wales. The French cencus of 1872 gave the number of "land owners living on their own estates," at 9,097,758, to which number is added four and a half million farmers who rent ther land. In France no parent can will his landed property to one child, to the exclusion of others; it must be divided among the children equally. Added to this cause, we learn from recent distinguished writers that the French peasants are continually buying portions of the large estates, that "the sub-division of the soil makes perpetual progress," and that the national wealth is constantly increasing from the excellent farming of the small proprietors.

In England a different principle prevails, that is gradually driving out the small land owners, whose possessions are bought up by the wealthy, and brought under the law of entail. By this system the land passes in estates "for life," and in "remainder," so as to keep it in the family until not only the whole of the lives existing at the time of making the settlement, or will, has dropped, but until the *unborn child* or one who was then an infant has attained 21 years of age, so in fact to extend the entail ordinarily for 50, but possibly for 80 or 90 years. In common phrase, estates in land may be settled upon any number of lives in being, and *twenty-one years afterward.*

This land question is the great one that confronts England in the future. It can only be solved, as in the case of France, by revolution, and it will be the good fortune of the country if it shall not prove as terrible an outburst when it comes as the French revolution of '89, to which France owes its present beneficent system of land tenure. John Bull, however, has a way of yielding to the necessities of the case, on political and economic questions, and it is likely when the land reform agitation in that country approaches its climax, measures to mitigate the evil will be adopted, no matter whether the great land owners are willing or not.

THE END OF IMPERIALISM.

The news is confirmed beyond all question that the Prince Imperial has fallen in the Zulu war, having been killed on the first of June while on a reconnoissance ten miles from the camp of the main body of the army. He was born in 1856, and had his celebrated "baptism in fire" at the outset of the Franco-German war in 1870. He retired from France with the Empress EUGENIE, and taking refuge in England, entered the military school at Woolwich. It was, as he stated in his letter of a few months ago, because of the kindness and advantages he enjoyed there, that he volunteered for the South African war. The Republican papers in France made great sport of this movement, but the Prince was in earnest, and the dispatches say adventurous as a soldier, and so fell in an insignificant outpost skirmish.

This will be a terrible blow to his mother, the ex-Empress, and will probably be an end of Bonapartism in France. The head of the family, now that the Prince is dead, is Prince JOSEPH CHARLES, a cousin of NAPOLEON III, and second son of JEROME BONAPARTE by his second marriage with the Princess of Wurtemberg. JEROME's first marriage was with Miss PATTERSON of Baltimore, and if that marriage should be declared legal, her grandson, Colonel BONAPARTE of Newport, R. I., would be the head of the family, if there is any advantage in that; but the marriage has never been legalized by French law, and probably never will be. Prince JOSEPH CHARLES, otherwise "Plon-Plon," is a graceless scamp, who married one of VICTOR EMANUEL's daughters in the parting days of the second Empire. He is no favorite with the French Bonapartes, and it is very likely that with the death of the Prince Imperial the party in France will gradually dwindle into nothingness. It is the end of Imperialism.

THE STORY OF 1877.

The chapter printed elsewhere from the New York *World*, embodying an interview with General WOODFORD, District Attorney for the United States in New York city, is of absorbing interest, and we suppose in its leading statements may be set down as true. The purpose of the Radical leaders, all other schemes failing, was to have FERRY, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, declare HAYES elected. In that contingency TILDEN would have been elected by the House in the mode prescribed by the Constitution. Then GRANT was to have come in with his plan, arrest TILDEN, throw him in one of the Government forts as a close prisoner, and use the army and navy to put down any opposition. This is WOODFORD's story read between the lines, although it does not appear on the surface exactly in this shape. That it is the truth of the story we have no doubt. The whole is instructive reading at this time with GRANT as a candidate for the Presidency and the Republican party planting itself on the right of the President to surround the ballot-box with soldiers.

BECAUSE GRANT filled the streets of the capital with troops and the waters of New York with gunboats, to place a man in the Presidential chair who was not elected, the *Leader* states he acted the part of a wise and prudent Chief Magistrate. So the *Leader* would have claimed if he had marched the marines into the legislative halls and arrested every Democrat as a traitor, who voted to declare HAYES a fraud. GRANT is the man now wanted by Republicans to use the army against the people, the necessity and occasion for which he shall be the judge.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WHEN one woman kills another it is called manslaughter, and costs five hundred dollars.

CANDIDATES for State Treasurer are cropping out on the Republican side, and it looks as if there might be a merry time among the faithful.

LILLIAN DUER of Pocomoke, has paid $500 and will buy another pistol to shoot her next dear friend. It is not healthy to come within range of her affections.

THE people can be trusted to vote for Presidents and Governors, but when it comes to the election of members of Congress, Republicans contend there must be marshals and bayonets, at least in districts where Democrats have a majority.

WE are all fallible in this wicked world. A brother of CONKLING's is interested in the New York *Sun*. The report of the passage between CONKLING and LAMAR is doctored in the *Sun* to the advantage of the former and to the disadvantage of the latter. A small matter, but in this case the *Sun* don't shine for all.

CROWN has been refused a pardon, and he must serve out his sentence. He can now appreciate the mistake he made in not appearing for sentence with his co-defendants Rousch and Scott.—*Gazette.*

He can also realize the folly of a Democrat joining in Republican rascality. For the one there is pardon and for the other the prison. CROWN's lesson has been a costly one.

"PLANTATION manners" are being exhibited again in the Senate.—*Gazette.*

Well, of the two they are decidedly preferable to the CONKLING manners, and we believe he is the recognized Republican Chesterfield. The *Gazette* can hardly manufacture a BROOKS-SUMNER affair out of CONKLING's blackguardism, but it is evidently going to whine among the truly loyal with that intent.

THE election in New York this year will be important not only in a national but local point of view. Hitherto the whole body of State officers were not chosen at the same election, but every sixth year they are, and this conjunction happens in 1879, which throws the immense patronage into the hands of the victorious party, and may turn the scale in the Presidential election.

MR. QUAY found time to stop over a train on his way to Beaver to have a consultation with the Nationals, who had a gathering at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, in this city. The Secretary of State and Chairman of the Republican State Committee advised the Nationals to hold fast to their organization, and nominate HENDRICK B. WRIGHT to draw off Democratic votes. This is all very smart, but the best laid schemes often "gang aglee."

THE Canadian Government has probably acted wisely in rescinding all permission to American troops to visit Canada under arms, and the reason assigned for this action is a very good one. Such visits might, indeed, lea l to future troublesome complications, and it is consequently prudent to avoid any necessity for contending with troublesome complications in the future. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of our military system, it is impossible for the Canadian or any other Government to accept a regiment or company of militiamen as having anything approaching the standing of a regiment or company of regular troops. A good many of our militia organizations represent political and religious ideas to quite as great an extent as they do military ditto, and there is no telling, if certain of such organizations undertake to help the Canadians to celebrate Dominion Day, but that others will desire to assist in the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne or St. Patrick's Day. Under any such circumstances, the going of a body of American militiamen to Canada would be in the nature of a frolic, and would be apt to be characterized by all the laxity of discipline of a frolic. The Canadians would have no reasonable assurance that the men would or could be compelled to behave in true soldierly fashion, and it would be impossible for them to hold anybody except the individuals immediately interested responsible for bad behavior. The refusal of the Canadian Government to receive our militiamen, while it is proper enough, is a rather severe and humiliating commentary on the gross imperfections of our milita system The framers of our Constitution evidently laid great store by the militia and expected great things of it. The Constitution, however, has been in operation for nearly a century, and we are only just beginning to seriously think about placing our citizen soldiery on a proper footing. Not having as yet made up our minds that our militiamen are real soldiers, who have real duties to perform, and who are amenable to real discipline, we cannot well blame our neighbors over the border if they decline to regard them as real soldiers.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

THE New York *Sun*, commenting upon a recent address of Wendell Phillips, says: "No one who stops to think that more than half a generation has passed away since the firing on Sumter can fail to appreciate the force of what Mr. Phillips says. In the nineteen years which will separate that momentous event from the election of 1880, a very large proportion of the voters who will then cast their ballots have grown from infancy to manhood. All of the population under thirty years of age, and the part of it to which the men who fought the war or endured its strain at home must before many years commit the Government, were babes in arms when Lincoln was inaugurated, or were young children whose memories of those times are now dim and confused. * * It is this generation which sprang up during the war and which has gained its maturity since the close of the conflict, that now furnishes the pupils for our political teachers who get their training in the tempestuous days from the Mexican war until the assassination of Lincoln, and during the unhappy period of reconstruction. In five years more the generation born after the war will furnish another new and great body of recruits to to the army of voters, and only a fraction of those who actually fought in the coflict or were living during its continuance will be left to cast their ballots.

THE latest "beat" in New York journalism is that achieved by the *World*, which has captured an Egyptian obelisk. Nearly two years ago the *World* found out that the Khedive was willing to give a Cleopatra's Needle to New York if New York would come after it, and the editor soon induced a prominent citizen (generally understood to be William H. Vanderbilt), to agree to foot all the bills incurred in bringing it over. But there was some hitch or other about the negotiations, and the obelisk has continued to stand in its ancient position until almost everybody had forgotten the talk about bringing it across the ocean. At last, however, all the difficulties have been surmounted, and nothing stands in the way of transferring the obelisk from Alexandria to New York. The *World* thinks that Reservoir Square—the reservoir being removed, as it is certain to be sooner or later—is the place of all others for the erection of this interesting monument.

EX-GOVERNOR DINGLEY, at the public reception with which he was honored at Augusta, Maine, last week, upon his return from Europe, endeavored to convince his neighbors that an American needs to go abroad to appreciate how great a triumph awaits his own country in the future. Among other things he said:—"I was walking in Oxford street, London, and chanced to glance into the window of a store where cotton goods were sold. What did I see there? Sheetings labelled, 'Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford,' and 'Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston.' I stepped in to find out what was asked for both the English and the American sheetings on the counter. The salesman gave the same price for each. I asked him which were the better? He looked at me a moment, and said, 'I suppose this (the American) is the better piece of goods. There's a good deal of clay in the other.'

ONE of the members of the Solar oil refinery, just established at Williamsport in connection with the new pipe line terminating at that place, has found it expedient to withdraw from his new associations because of the fact that he is a Secretary of another company which mines coal at St. Mary's in which the Pennsylvania railroad is largely interested. He received a hint that he must choose between the coal and oil company. No fellow will be able in that country, apparently, to do business with the Pennsylvania railroad and the pipe line and its connections. He must choose his master.

THE *Railroad Gazette* says that the roads which are controlled by Vanderbilt have an aggregate length of 3,620 miles of road and 6,102 miles of track. On these there were employed, as shown by the recent pay rolls, 27,700 men, who receive, in round numbers, $1,178,000 per month, or more than $14,000,000 per year. "There is probably but one other case in the world where so many men are under the orders of a single man not an army officer or government official. The number is somewhat greater than that of the United States army as it now stands."

Lines of Succession of the Bonapartes.

During the thirty-three years following the fall of Napoleon I.—that is, from 1815 to 1848, when Louis Napoleon, the third son of Louis, the King of Holland, became President of the French Republic, the Bonaparte family still presented a number of available candidates. Of the first Emperor's brothers, Jerome alone was still living. The available successors of the first Emperor were groupable in three classes. Joseph had no male children, but his two daughters had each married their cousins—the elder, Zenaide, marrying Charles, the eldest son of Lucien; the younger marrying Charles, the eldest son of Louis and elder brother of the Louis afterward Napoleon III. Charles, a wild fellow, was killed in a revolutionary brawl in Italy and left no issue. The direct line, therefore, lay as follows:

1. The fused line of Lucien and Joseph
2. The line of Louis.
3. The line of Jerome.

Jerome, the husband of Miss Patterson, it may be recalled, had married a second time, at the Emperor's bidding, Dorothea, Princess of Wurtemburg. Of all the brothers of Napoleon, Lucien had proved most prolific in providing descendants. His first wife bore him two daughters, who have numerous descendants. His second wife bore him ten children, of which four still survive. His eldest son Charles also had ten children, of which five survive.

An Accommodating Passenger.

The other day, says the New Haven *Register*, an Irishman evidently not long a resident of this country walked up to the ticket office in the Union depot, and said to Alderman States:

"Give me a ticket for Easthampton."

"Massachusetts or Connecticut?" asked the genial dispenser of pasteboards.

"Naythur, I want a ticket to Easthampton."

"I understand; but there are Easthamptons in both this State and Massachusetts," exclaimed Mr. States.

"Bedad, an' is that so? Which one does it cost the most to go to?" asked the man of Erin's isle.

"Massachusetts," answered Mr. States.

"Well, then, be the powers, I'll take the cheapest one!"

The traveler was accomodated with a ticket to Easthampton, Connecticut, and he got aboard the Air Line train apparently quite happy.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL, who is preaching in Paris, is in pecuniary difficulties similar to those which have overtaken Archbishop Purcell here, being no hand at figures, and his heart being larger than his purse. But Cardinal Manning and the Roman Catholic Church in England, unlike Cardinal McCloskey and the American Catholics, refuse to come to his relief.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good, I continued with them, and they are now well. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y. je21-2tW

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Democrats and Greenback men in Wisconsin are making efforts to unite on Representative Bragg as candidate for Governor.

MRS. POLK, the venerable widow of President Polk, thinks that the dust of all the dead Presidents should be removed to Washington, where, if gathered in one place, she thinks a suitable memorial to them could be erected.

A RETURN as to the religious persuasions of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British army shows that of a total of 94,842 men, 62,869 belong to the Church of England, 20,872 are Roman Catholics, 7,125 Presbyterians, and 3,985 are Protestants of other denominations.

CONTRARY to all the laws of civility, Judge Taft has had the impudence to enter the field in Ohio as a candidate for United States Senator and Garfield is beginning to feel uneasy. Judge Taft encroaching upon the reserved rights of the administration; it had got the offices divided around and the Senatorship is for Garfield.

THE people of Kentucky want a new Constitution. It requires a majority of all the voters to call a Convention, and in order to get that majority, or rather to induce the people to vote on the question, the Democratic and Republican Committees have agreed to distribute tickets with the words "For the Convention" printed upon them.

TREASURER PRITCHARD of Michigan, attempted recently to purchase and retire the State 6 per centum bonds due in 1883, but an Amsterdam firm holding about $400,000 of them refused to exchange them on even terms for United States 4½ per centum bonds running until 1891, or to surrender them for less than 10 per centum premium, with accrued interest.

A TEMPERANCE reformer named McKenzie had been doing a profitable business in San Francisco, his board being paid at the Palace Hotel, and his pockets filled with the proceeds of two public entertainments, when Francis Murphy came along and drew away the crowd. McKenzie complains that Murphy, who demands higher pay, had no right to encroach on his field.

GOV. IRWIN of California, has issued his proclamation announcing the ratification of the new Constitution and declaring that it will take effect at noon, July 4, 1879, so far as relates to the election of all officers, the commencement of their terms of office, and the meeting of the Legislature; and that in all other respects, and all other purposes, it will take effect at noon on the 1st day of January 1880.

MR. FRANK DREW and Miss Elise Conly reached New York on Wednesday from Havana, whither they had gone as members of a company organized to present "Pinafore" and "Lial by Jury" in Cuba The enterprise was not a success, and the troupe was obliged to return after playing but five nights. The manager, John H. McKinley, came back in the steerage.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that the total number of electors now on the register in the United Kingdom is 2,999,229. In England and Wales the numbers are: Counties, 883,649; boroughs, 1,563,319; universities, 13,031,—total 2,459,999. In Ireland there are 172,570 electors in counties, 55,247 in boroughs, and 3,472 in Trinity College, Dublin—total 231,289. In Scotland the numbers are: Counties, 92,310; boroughs, 204,142. universities, 11,489—total, 307,491.

GENERAL LORING, who has just returned from Egypt, was the highest in command of the American officers who have been in the service of the khedive. When the war broke out he was in command of a cavalry regiment in the United States army, and he resigned his commission to join the Confederate army, but did not greatly distinguish himself. He has received an honorable discharge from the Egyptian service.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer told his congregation in Chicago on Sunday last his reasons for leaving it, and for accepting the call to New York. After twenty years of work in Chicago, where, he said, the demands on a minister are neither "light nor few," he finds his work growing all the time harder and more exhausting. The new field of labor in New York opened to him of its own accord, and he thinks it may open new springs in his own nature, and take the tired feeling out of him."

TWO Arizona miners, Freeman and Hill, recently played a huge hoax upon their fellows. They represented that in the country four hundred miles to the north of Prescott could be found large quantities of gold. Forty-six men, with one hundred and twelve animals, banded together and followed the two from Prescott. Water could not be procured and the whole party nearly died from thirst. Freeman and Hill finally admitted that the affair was a joke. They were hung in just one hundred seconds.

MR. MURAT HALSTEAD, in giving his reasons why he should not accept the War Secretaryship if it were offered to him, is reported as saying: "Because I don't know anything about the duties of the office. I don't care anything about them. I don't know the line from the staff. The Secretary of War is only a clerk to the President, and I am sure I never would be a clerk to the President. I couldn't get the office if I wanted it; I wouldn't have it if I could get it; they would be fools to give it to me if I would take it."

AN amusing story is told of Dr. Lyman Beecher by a correspondent of the Hartford *Times*. When he was preaching at Litchfield, Connecticut, he was passionately fond of fishing, and the preparatory lecture bell one Friday afternoon found him standing knee-deep in a neighboring pond, trolling for pickeral, while his coat-pockets were filled with fish. Not having time to change his clothes he marched with his pole to the church, and entered the pulpit with his boots filled with water and the pickerel kicking in his pockets. Notwithstanding his condition he preached one of his most impressive discourses.

MR. R. M. PULSIFER, of the Boston *Herald*, quotes the statement that the people of the United States pay $700,000,000 a year for spirituous and fermented liquors, and only $85,500,000 for education and $48,000,000 for religion. "I had no idea we were such a thirsty people," he says, "but I have heard a good deal of virtuous indignation expressed because church property is exempted from taxation, and some of the States have come very near to ruining themselves with expensive common schools. Supposing we should all swear off for three years, and wipe out the public debt?"

WHERE THE BLACKBIRD SINGS.

Down the quiet country road, before you reach the lofty ridge,
Where the birch-tree, first awakened to the morning's low breath, swings,
I ofttimes sit in silence on the small moss-covered bridge,
Near the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

There the spreading trees meet o'er me, and I hear no harsh voice calling,
Whilst his sweetness to my fancy's dream a sacred feeling brings,
As it mingles with the rippling of the brook o'er pebbles falling
In the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

There the ivy climbs the highest of the leafy trees beside me,
And the bluebell like a carpet in the early summer springs;
In the thorn I need but clamber, and the snowy bloom would hide me
In the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

Where the trout, his supper seeking, in the sunny beam is leaping,
And the pool is brought to life again in many glistening rings,
When the day seems growing fainter, and the shadows onward creeping,
In the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

When the swallows dart like spirits underneath the narrow arches,
And the air a sweetened perfume like the almond round me flings,
And I dream of holy quiet as I watch the feathery larches
In the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

O, if I could only tell you what unbroken heartfelt pleasure
Ever waits me in this spot, to which my thought so fondly clings.
You would follow me, nor wonder 'tis my only pleasant leisure,
By the little shady nook where the blackbird sings.

—*London Society.*

"SENT TO SIBERIA."

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

For a century and a half no tidings which come from the North have been more familiar to the world than this. Since the days of Peter the Great it has been the doom of thousands—gentle and simple, high and low, criminals the vilest, patriots the loftiest, dreamers most imprudent. Every year it has been calculated that on an average over 10,000 Russian subjects cross the Ural Mountains on their way to this Asiatic land of bondage. In 1874 nearly 15,000 wended their way thither; and this year the number cannot be less and may be more. The words convey to the mind of Southern Europe all that is most repulsive in penal banishment. Instinctively the imagination of the newspaper reader, whose eye catches the words in a Reuter's telegram, recalls the Exiles of Siberia." He pictures to himself long, dreary troops of "unfortunate's" drudging through the snows, or perishing of hunger and cold and misery long before they reach the mines of the Ural or the jasper quarries of Yekaterinburg. He hears the clank of the chains and the moans of the exiles, and the crack of the Bashkir Cossack's whip, as he drives along the victim of the "Third Section of the Imperial Chancellory" to lead a cheerless existence and die a felon's death, amid the desolation of Siberia.

Even in Russia there is a dread of the name which is not altogether inspired by its penal terrors, with which the refractory subjects of the Czar are only too familiar. In reality, our ideas of Siberia are like the majority of popular impressions transmitted by tradition, altogether beside the truth. With the winter's snows we should contrast the flower-covered plains of summer, the luxuriant corn-fields and purple vineyards of autumn. Mines they are, and very rich mines, too, but there are also noble cities, splendid mansions, and society as polished as any in Europe.

Siberia may be described as one immense plain, bounded on the south by mountains, but gradually getting lower and lower as it approaches the north, until along the shores of the Frozen Ocean it is one dreary flat, little raised above the level of the sea. The region to the west of the Yenisei presents one monotonous level, unbroken by hills of any sort, covered in its northwestern part by forests, though for the greater extent this province is steppe, or upland plain. Much of this consists of dry sand, salt marshes and bogs; but the Bărabinskara Steppe, between the rivers Irtish and Obi, has long birch groves and is well suited for agriculture, while the soil of the Abakan Steppes, which lie along the river Abakan, a tributary to the Yenisei, is so rich that it requires no manure. But even where the soil is unsuited for crops, its fine pasture affords abundance of food to the countless herds of reindeer and cattle possessed by the natives. Eastern Siberia is more diversified, for in this part of the country the plains are intersected by offshoots of the Altai, Sagan and Stanovoy ranges of mountains. Much of it is suited for agriculture, and the south is covered for the greater portion of its extent with magnificent forests. The northern portion, extending to the Arctic Ocean, is a dreary moss covered "tundra," or flat, on which, however, can be pastured at certain seasons of the year herds of reindeer, though the swarms of mosquitoes which during the warm weather infest it render life almost intolerable to men; and the œstrus, which attacks the deer, combined with the recent disease which has broken out among them, is rapidly reducing the Samoyedes, Ostacks and other tribes from affluence to poverty.

The country, from the time it was first made known to Ivan the Terrible by Vasseli Yermak, an absconded Cossack criminal, has always had a smack of the hulks about it; and, indeed, it was selected as a penal settlement soon after the Russians had thoroughly succeeded in wrestling it from the Tartar princes, mainly in order that its richness might be developed; for a country so far from their home could have but little voluntary attractions for the unenterprising serf, even supposing his lord cared to send him so far afield. With the exception of the mines, its trades and manufactures are few and unimportant. Spirits and leather are, however, produced extensively; soap-boiling, tallow melting, and the making of stearine candles find employment for a great deal of capital; while cotton and wool are woven into coarse fabrics in some of the cities, which, like Irkutsk, Tobolsk, Tjumen, Omsk and Tomsk, have from 17,000 to 27,000 inhabitants.

The fisheries on the great rivers and lakes also afford occupation for many of the native Siberians, and at the fairs which are periodically held business is done with the most distant parts of Europe and Asia. Kiakhta is the meeting place of the Chinese and Siberian traders, and here is a school for teaching the young merchants the Chinese language. Large sums are often made by mere peasants in the gold mines, and, indeed, the greatest Russian fortunes have been accumulated by this means. Silver, lead, platinum, copper (especially that form called malachite), iron, coal, tin, coinnibar, zinc, bismuth, arsenic, sulphur, alum, sal-ammoniac, nitre, natron and naphtha are also found in these rich regions. The topaz, hyacinth, Siberian emerald, beryl, onyx, red and green jasper, chrysolite, red garnets, lapis lazuli, bakalite and opals exist in greater or less abundance in different parts of this region. Most of these gems are polished and cut in the country. The Russian peasant has a wonderful faculty for imitating any one. He has only, it is said, to be taken into a factory, and told to go to work—to be a black-smith, a wood carver, a copyist of paintings, engineer, or lapidary—and he will try his hand at the occupation selected for him. He will watch the next workman to him using his saw, chisel or file; he will cautiously imitate him, doing little by little, nothing rashly. Next day he will show more skill, until in a few weeks he becomes a first-class workman. Hence it is that in the Graniloi Fabric the visitor is astonished to find men in no way above the rank of peasant, and who, indeed, may be convicts under police surveillance, executing the most beautiful carvings on jasper and porphyry vases, or engraving beryl, amethysts, topaz and emeralds, with a skill which could not be exceeded, if equalled, in Amsterdam, Paris or London. The traveller's astonishment is still further increased when he learns that these fine-art workmen are not paid more than 3s. 8d. per month, with rations of a few pounds of black bread. Even the master workmen are not paid more than £11 per annum. Yet they are perfectly content, and labor on to make fortunes for the mine owners who inhabit magnificent mansions, living in great state. No Government officer is allowed to own mines; but it is very generally believed that only a mere moiety of the gems discovered and cut find their way to the imperial exchequer or into the hands of the owners. Everybody dabbles in the business. The visitors—more frequent than formerly, but still rare—are, early after their arrival, tempted with bargains in precious stones, cut and polished. Men, women and children "dodge" the new arrival at every step with these staples, either on account of the merchants who own the mines, or of lapidaries who purchase the stones at a very low price. These stones are set in gold and silver obtained from the mines in the vicinity, though generally with less taste than is displayed in the cutting of the gems.

But though there are many free settlers in Siberia, both in town and country, as well as the native Siberian tribes, the "exiles" form the most marked portion of the population; and if we take into account them and their descendants, as well as convicts whose sentences have expired, and who have remained in the country—they form the most numerous portion of the population. No traveller can have journeyed along the post route leading from Nijnei Novgored over the Urals, across Siberia by way of Tjumen, Tobolsk, Tomsk, or Yeniseisk, without meeting long strings of exiles, some of whom have been on the road six, eight or ten months, and sometimes—as in the case of those destined for the settlements on the Amoor River and Kamschatka—even two years. The worst are chained, but except in the vicinity of towns through which they may pass, great leniency is usually shown to the "unfortunates," as with kindly tolerance the exiles are styled by the country people. The women and children—especially when they are in the families of the convicts, permitted to accompany them—are usually conveyed in wagons, or, farther north, in reindeer or dog sledges; while political prisoners of rank, once they are clear of the large cities, may be seen consorting with the officers of the guard, and even sharing their meals in the block-houses along the route. Sometimes in passing through a fanatical village the actual sharers in a conspiracy will be spat upon, and even be stoned by the loyal ignorant peasants, but more frequently the simple minded people will bring them presents of food and other necessaries, and ask heaven to forgive and shelter them. At each station on the road there are barracks for the accommodation of prisoners. These barracks are usually outside the village, and are surrounded by high stockades of pointed trunks of trees over which it is impossible to climb, though the precaution is always taken of having the exiles well guarded by mounted Cossacks. The daily march is not toilsome and varies according to the nature of the road or the accommodation for man and beast; it is usually about fourteen or fifteen miles. Nevertheless, on the the long journey many die by the way—indeed, I have heard it affirmed by Russians well acquainted with the system that over four-fifths of those sent to the far North or to Eastern Siberia never reach their destination.

As soon as they arrive in Siberia the convicts are divided into three classes. First come those condemned for the foulest crimes known to the Russian law, such as would in England entail on the criminal penal servitude for life or for a long term of years. These culprits are doomed to work in the mines, and usually have a hard lot. Such exiles are called in Siberia *Katorshuiki* a term no doubt derived from *katepov*, the name given to the Galley by the Byzantine historians, as well as by the Greeks on the Black Sea at the present day. Next come the *Loslannajje na roboto*, or exiles condemned for shorter periods, and for minor offences. Vagrants at large, rogues worthy of longer term of punishment than imprisonment, prisoners sentenced by the communal Courts, and, in former days, serfs condemned, as refractory laborers, by he Government, on application by the proprietors of estates on which they lived as well as minor political offenders, who are well out of harm's way, comprise the bulk of these "unfortunates." The place they are sent to is proportioned to their tupitude—the worst offenders being despatched farthest from the boundaries of Russia in Europe—for instance, to the shores of the Arctic Sea and the Eastern provinces, while the lighter culprits are permitted to settle down in Wes ern Siberia, immediately to the west of the Urals. This class of convicts are usually cordemned only for short terms, and are designed for colonists on the expiration of their term of forced labor. Even before that date they are often employed in the Government service, more like ordinary laborers than as legal slaves. The third and highest class of exiles are the *Loslannyje na poselenye*, who are condemned for mild crimes. In fact, they are considered to have expiated their offences as soon as they arrive in the country, and are at once established as proper colonists, sometimes in villages already existing, at another time in new ones laid out for them.

Siberian society, constituted to a great extent of such elements as these described, is very genial and frequently refined, but not moral. Many of the convicts are political offenders, some of the highest education and nobility of character; but a vast number who have gained a certain amount of freedom, or, whose sentences being expired, have settled down in the country, are of quite another class. Actual criminals have no place left them for repentence; they are always under the jail ban. But the offenders of the higher class, and especially political exiles, are rarely scowled on. Russian society is the most tolerant in the world, and since political exiles have increased, the front of their offending has ceased to be visible. They are after a year or two received into the best company, and in every way receive the treatment their rank and education would have entitled them to at home. It is only the worst offenders who are not allowed to be accompanied by their wives and families; and as many of them are people of rank, the balls, clubs and card parties of Tobolsk or Tomsk are very different from what a similar social gathering chosen from the *detenus* of Port Arthur would have been.

There is, I am convinced, a great future for Siberia. The mighty rivers permeating the country on to the very confines of China will, when the new arctic route which I described in a former article, is thoroughly opened up form great highways down which the wool, beef, timber, wheat, wine and ores of Siberia as well as the fossal ivory found on its shores, will find their way to Europe. The discipline, which is as a rule firm without harshness, has had a good effect, for in no part of his dominions is the Czar more adored; and it is noted that the most turbulent characters become, after a few years of "Siberia" docile citizens and industrious farmers.

NID-NODDING.

NID-NID-NODDING in the sun,
Poppy-buds hang over one by one;
All the garden-alleys glow with heat;
Slow and languid are the little feet,
Glad to linger in the door-way cool,
Home at noon from school.

Nid-nid nodding in the sun,
Where the lazy little brooklets run
Through the meadow, swings an idle bird,
Chirps the faintest carol ever heard,
Twittering through the tinkle of the rill,—
Then the nest is still.

Nid-nid-nodding in the sun,
Droop the heavy grasses every one,
Kissing down the drowsy laddie's eyes;—
Croons a locust from the field close by;—
Lost in drifts of dream land, cool and deep,
He is fast asleep.

—*Lucy Larcom, St. Nicholas for July.*

Some Royal Children.

Did you ever think of the great Queen Elizabeth as a little girl? Poor little child! she did not lead a happy life; for her father did not love her, and she never knew a mother's care. You may imagine how ill she was used when I tell you that her governess was obliged to beg clothing for her. When she was four years old she assisted at the christening of her infant brother, afterward Edward VI., and on his second birthday she presented him with a cambric shirt of her own making.

There was another princess, named Elizabeth, whose years were few but full of sorrow. She was a daughter of King Charles I. of England, and, after his decapitation, was shut up with her little brother in Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight.

The princess was exceedingly beautiful, and seldom was a child seen with such grace and dignity. In her mind she resembled her grandfather, Henry IV. of France, and her intelligence was a subject of astonishment to her father who often consulted her. The royal children's rooms at Carisbrooke were gloomy and dreary, but they found kind hearts in the custodian of the castle and his good wife.

As though to make the scene of their imprisonment still more sad, the first night of their arrival a sentinel called to the princess as she looked out, and unfeelingly told her that the little Gothic window which she saw opposite to her was where her father had tried to escape, but was prevented by its smallness. This brought a flood of tears from the little princess, who seemed inconsolable for the fate of her father. The next day, the children went to the little Gothic window, and there they interlaced their hands between the bars and stood for a long time thinking of their father.

The princess begged that the door of the room where her father had been confined might be opened. Its walls brought new tears, and sad memories of the humiliation which the king had endured. By the help of her brother, the princess turned her father's room into an oratory, and placed her precious Bible there. In summer, they brought flowers to decorate the place.

One quiet evening, they heard some sailors at sea singing, as it was their habit, "God save the king!"

"Listen," said the princess, "there are still some who love our father;" and, happy for one moment, she embraced her brother.

As they were taking their usual walk upon the ramparts one morning, a wedding procession passed, the young girls were dancing, and had boquets in their hands; but when they saw the royal children they stopped and threw them their flowers, out of respect and kind feeling. The princess in gratitude leaned down, and, loosening a little cross from her neck, dropped it into the hand of the bride.

Another time, a funeral procession passed by, and the princess, seeing them weeping, said:

"Oh do not weep; to rest in God is only happiness."

She grew weaker and weaker every day, but as long as she was able she taught her little brother each day out of her Bible and some old Latin books which had been given to her. One Sunday morning, the 8th of September, 1650, as the warden's wife entered the room, according to custom, with a bowl of milk for the princess, she found her, as she supposed, sleeping, but it proved to be the sleep of death. She lay there white and calm, with her head leaning on her dearly beloved Bible. From her hand had fallen a paper containing an account of her last interview with her father. The paper was headed with these words:

"That which the king said to me the last time I had the happiness of seeing him"—that was on the night before his execution.

After describing the reception of herself and brother, she wrote:

"The king said: 'But perhaps, my darling, you will forget that which I am going to tell you.' And with that he shed abundant tears. I assured him I would write all his words.

"'My child,' said he, 'you must not grieve for me; my death is glorious; I die for the laws, and religion.' He assured me he pardoned all his enemies, and wished us also to pardon them. He sent many messages to my mother that his love for her would always be the same. Again, he told us we must not weep for him; that he died a martyr, in full assurance that the throne would some day be given back to his sons, and that then he would be more happy than if he had lived. He then took my little brother Gloucester on his knees and said to him: 'Listen to me, my dear boy; they are going to cut off your father's head, and may be they would wish afterward to make you king, but do not forget that which I am going to tell you,—*not to let them make you king.*' The child sighed deeply and replied that he would rather be torn in pieces, which answer greatly pleased the king."

Here the story of the farewell broke off, for death had stopped the hand of the young princess. The body was put in a leaden coffin with this inscription:

"ELIZABETH,
Second Daughter of the Last King Charles,
Died 8th September 1650."

and placed in the church of St. Thomas, near the altar. The initials "E. S." (Elizabeth Stuart) marked the place, which for a long time was forgotten. Queen Victoria recently ordered the old church to be torn down, and Prince Albert laid the corner stone of a new one in which the remains of the little princess were deposited and where a monument was set up to her memory. This monument represents her as she lay in the sleep of death, and was furnished by the queen herself.

The little Duke of Gloucester, after the death of his sister, refused all nourishment; and Cromwell, fearing he would die in prison, set him at liberty. He rejoined his mother in France, but everywhere the sad memories of his father and sister haunted him, and even the joy of the restoration of his brother to the English throne did not soothe his grief. He became more and more mournful, and died at the age of twenty in the palace of Whitehall.

"Hay-Foot! Straw-Foot!"

Many boys and girls may have heard these words applied in a derisive way to raw recruits who were making a beginning in their military education by learning to march; but very few young people—or old ones, either—know how the terms originated.

During the war of 1812, there was a great deal of drilling and training among the militia-men all over the country, especially in the larger cities and towns, where the principal recruiting stations were situated. In New York City, much of the drilling of newly enlisted men was done in what was City Hall Park, in front of a tavern which stood where the *Sun* newspaper building is located. Many of these would-be soldiers were from the country, and these of course, knew nothing at all about marching in military fashion. They could walk far enough, some of them, and work as hard and bear as much fatigue as any soldier in a regular army; but they walked as they pleased, and had no ideas about such things as "keeping step." It is even said that there were fellows among them who did not know their right foot from their left, and who were therefore continually getting themselves and their companions into disorder by mixing up their legs,—that is, moving out their right leg when the officer who was drilling them called out "Left," and the other leg when he called out "Right." If they could have put both legs forward at once, it is probable that they would sometimes have done so.

To make these men understand exactly which leg was meant when the officer gave his orders, a curious plan was devised. Around the right leg of each man, just below the knee, was tied a wisp of hay, while a wisp of straw was tied around his left leg. Now, these country fellows knew very well the difference between hay and straw, and so, when they were ranged in line and the officer gave the word to march, and called out, "Hay-foot! straw-foot! hay-foot! straw-foot," each one of them understood exactly which was the foot he must put forward.

It sometimes happened, however, that a man would be so busy observing his companions,—and perhaps making fun, at the same time, of their attempts to walk like soldiers,—that he would forget his own business, and put forward his "straw-foot," when "hay-foot" was called for.

It must have been very funny to see these raw recruits—here a country ostler in high boots and striped shirt; there a farmer in his shirt-sleeves and broad straw hat; then, perhaps, a village doctor or school-master, with his high beaver hat and his spectacles, with a tall boy near by in cap and short jacket—all marching side by side, with hands down by their sides, thumbs turned out, eyes fixed on the officer as he stepped before them, and all keeping time to the monotonous call of "Hay-foot! straw-foot! hay-foot! straw-foot!"

The regular soldiers who may have been drilling at the same time probably smiled, if they did not dare to laugh, at these queer-looking men, with their hay and straw bound legs; but the mothers and fathers and sisters of the recruits, if any of them chanced to come to town to see their sons or brothers drill, doubtless thought the affair a fine military display, and that Jeremiah or Caleb would be a general yet, if the war lasted long enough.

The Tale of Three Hearts.

Georgia discloses a curious affair of the heart—or of three hearts. At Eastport, in that State, lives the Rev. W. C. Walker, who had a daughter, and she was passing fair. The daughter, Miss Nellie, fell in love with G. F. Rateree, a prominent citizen, and he with her. The reverend father, having forbidden the proposed match, Miss Nellie and Rateree kept up the courtship through the medium of Miss Laura, the clergyman's younger daughter. But Rateree became smitten of the confidence, and three months ago eloped with her. The fact that Mrs. Laura was only fourteen years of age at once led to the setting aside of the marriage contract, and Miss Laura was packed off to school. Then the coolness between the original lovers passed away, and taking advantage of the absence of her parents in Atlanta on Sunday Miss Nellie and Rateree eloped.

Col. T. A. Scott's Health.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Colonel Scott has been reported, evidently by, or through the instrumentality of, interested parties, as not improved in health by his European journey, and the rumor is repeated about as often as seems likely to serve any speculative purpose. We speak advisedly when we say that Colonel Scott has steadily improved since his sojourn in Europe; that he has at no time suffered from paralysis or any other serious illness, and that he confidently expects to return in September in the enjoyment of perfect health to resume his responsible duties.

Those Wonderful Ants.

Sir John Lubbock has been fooling round the ants in a curious sort of way. He wanted to find out whether the ants recognized their fellows of the same nest by means of a password. His experiments lead him to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a password. He took pupæ from a nest and divided them, giving part to the nest of a neighbor of the same species and part to the nest of a stranger of the same species. When grown the returned of the pupæ from the neighbor were all welcomed. The returned from the stranger were none welcomed, all being attacked and driven out. Sir John says that there must be some reason why 100,000 ants in the same nest, who cannot possibly know one another as individuals, are never at war, while should a stranger approach he is at once slain. He concludes that they recognize each other by some smell or other sense quite unknown to us.

SUDDEN changes of temperature always induce physical discomfort under various manifestations, but generally colds. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills quickly rid the system of the bad effects resulting from these changes. Price only 25 cents.

PLEDGE TO THE DEAD.

From the lily of love that unloses
In the glow of a festival kiss,
On the wind that is heavy with roses
And shrill with the bugles of bliss,
Let it float o'er the mystical ocean
That breaks on the kingdom of night—
Our oath of eternal devotion
To the heroes who died for the right!

They loved, as we love, yet they parted
From all that man's spirit can prize;
Left woman and child broken-hearted,
Staring up to the pitiless skies;
Left the tumult of youth, the sweet guerdon
Hope promised to conquer from Fate—
Gave all, for the agonized burden
Of death for the Flag and the State!

Where they roam on the slopes of the mountain
That only by angels is trod,
Where they muse by the crystalline fountain
That springs in the garden of God,
Are they lost in unspeakable splendor?
Do they never look back and regret?
Ah, the valiant are constant and tender,
And Honor can never forget!

Divine in their pitying sadness
They grieve for their comrades of earth;
They will hear us, and start into gladness,
And echo the notes of our mirth;
They will lift their white hands in a blessing
We shall know by the tear that it brings—
The rapture of friendship confessing
With harps and the waving of wings!

In that grim and relentless upheaval
Which blesses the world through a curses,
Still bringing the good out of evil—
The garland of peace on the hearse!—
They were shattered, consumed and forsaken,
Like the shadows that fly from the dawn;
We may never know why they were taken,
But we always shall feel they are gone.

If the wind that sighs over our prairies
No longer is solemn with knells—
But lovely with flowers and fairies,
And sweet with the palm-sabbath bells;
If Virtue, in cottage and palace,
Leads Love to the bridal of Pride,
'Tis because out of war's bitter chalice
Our heroes drank deeply—and died!

Ah, grander in doom-stricken glory
Than the greatest that linger behind,
They shall live in perpetual story,
Who saved the last hope of mankind!
For their cause was the cause of the races
That languished in slavery's night;
And the death that was pale on their faces
Has filled the whole world with its light!

To the clouds and the mountains we breathe it,
To the freedom of planet and star;
Let the tempests of ocean unwreathe it,
Let the winds of the night bear it far—
Our oath, that, till manhood shall perish,
And honor and virtue are dead,
We are true to the cause that they cherish,
And eternally true to the dead.

Wm. Winter of Army of Potomac Banquet.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A COMPOST HEAP.—Each farmer's premises should have a receptacle for the refuse matter accumulating during the summer, which, if left about the buildings, gets wasted and pollutes the air. Instead, let it be put into a compost heap in some convenient place not too near the dwelling, where decomposition can go on without offense, forming thus not a small amount of rich manure of a general character applicable to all crops, including the garden, grape vines, shrubs and trees, the manure being handy to apply and at all times as wanted; this by giving it an elongated form, so as to afford a chance for the first deposit at the end to be used when rotted while the rest is being extended, beginning again at the beginning as the ripened manure is removed. Lay the foundation for it in sod, several courses: this to absorp the juice. Clay below would be a further saving in a wet season. Upon the sod dump the material, the contents of the earth-closet, or the privy, (if that nuisance and waste are still continued), forming a good beginning; that of the privy requiring earth to be mixed with it to absorb and confine its odor. The night soil of the family, including especially the urine, all of it, will form a large part of the pile and of the richest character, surpassed only by animal carcasses, which find here an excellent receptical. To facilitate their decay they should be cut up and covered with soil kept ready at hand. This soil by all means should be road-dust which itself is charged with horse dung. Collect when dry and keep under cover. It will readily absorb the moisture of the refuse and take in the rains. The great variety and amount of material to be collected will be a surprise. Leached ashes find an appropriate place here to be distributed through the heap. So does discarded brine which changes the nitrogen of the heap into the forms of plant food. Then there is the offal—particularly the blood—of slaughtered animals, rich in nitrogen. Reduced bone adds an important element. Here is the place to receive decaying vegetables and fruit and rotting potatoes. The kitchen contributes to the pile. There are the weedings of the garden and other vegetable material which with a little sprinkling of lime (followed by the road-dust,) will hasten decay and improve the pile. More still might be mentioned. As to the pig-pen and hen-roost, these afford special manure and may be treated independently.—F. G. in *Utica Herald.*

WASHING SHEEP—A NEEDED REFORM.—Cannot something be done to get rid of the disagreeable and cruel practice of washing sheep? Farmers wash their sheep because the buyers of wool insist on shrinking it one-third when not washed. This is an arbitrary and unreasonable rule, as buyers make no discrimination in regard to the kind of wool; or how well it is washed. A clean fleece unwashed is reduced one-third, while a more dirty one, if it has been "washed," is paid for at the full weight. This is all wrong—wrong for the farmer and wrong for the sheep. If wool was paid for according to its actual condition, the transaction would be more just, and there would be an incentive for wool-growers to be more painstaking in the management of their sheep, so as to keep the wool as clean as possible. If buyers would sort wool in reference to its condition as they do in quality, it would be a more just and reasonable basis for trade. No farmer wants to wash his sheep, but no farmer wants to be mulcted out of one-third of his wool, so he drags the poor, frightened things into some stream and souces them a few minutes and squeezes a few ounces of dust out of their wool, and this wool goes through the buyers' hands as all right. So long as this thing continues, sheep will be tortured by washing, and the men who perform the equisitorial services will run the risk of consumption. What shall be done? Let farmers refuse to wash their sheep and refuse to be reduced one-third, and then buyers will give up their arbitrary rule, which they will not do as long as they can inforce it for their own advantage. It will do no good for one farmer to attempt this reform alone, but a general movement would undoubtedly effect the object.—[F. D. C.

SALT FOR TREES AND VEGETABLES.—I will give you a sketch of my experience with the use of salt in the orchard and garden. Young fruit trees can be made to grow and do well in places where old trees have died, by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After trees are set out I continue to sow a pint of salt around each every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years and only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years.

Last spring I sowed a pint of salt round it, and limbs grew from three to three and a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface, after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown finely. The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots, and renders the soil more capable of sustaining plant growth.

In 1877 my wife had a garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants and flowers were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of salt on the ground, and turned them under. The consequence was that the plants were of extraordinary large size and flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden, which was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted.

I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil till it was white. The vines soon took a vigorous start, grew to the length of three feet, blossomed and produced tubers from the size of hens' eggs to that of goose eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe that salt is as highly beneficial to clay as to common prairie land.—*J. D., in Chicago Times.*

FARM NOTES.

—An English Shorthorn cow, seventeen years old, lately dropped her eighteenth live calf.

—Mr. J. B. Olcott mentions a successful trial of changing the bearing year of a large apple tree by picking off the blossoms—a day's work of a man, or $1 25.

—A farmer's wife desired a newspaper. She set aside a hen, carefully saved her eggs, set them, raising a fine brood of chickens, which more than brought the price of her favorite paper.

—To clean cistern water, add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a 20-barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

—A lady correspondent tells *The Michigan Farmer* that she has lemons just as fresh now as when bought five weeks ago. They were placed, perfectly dry, in fruit cans, covered tight, and stored in a cool place. Whenever one is taken out, the top is replaced and the jar returned to its corner.

—Mr. Israel Boies, Genoa, Illinois, received in March 174,609 pounds of milk at his creamery and turned out 7,428 pounds of butter. This is 23.5 pounds to nearly three gallons, which is a fair average, even in the best dairy districts; in other regions the range of individual cows is from 20 to 40 pounds.

—Of a family of six persons at Northbridge, Vermont, the mother and one son lately died of "cider tremens," and one or two other members are like to follow soon with the same disease, the result of excessive indulgence during the Winter and Spring. The doctor say that "their blood is entirly changed to an acid liquid."

—A stone-colored lime-wash that will not rub off, may be made by adding three or four handfuls of Portland cement to a bucket of freshly made lime-wash. It makes an excellent wash for out-door work, such as out-buildings, fences, or the inside of stables. It is also a good color for many garden structures, being preferable to the glare of a purely white-wash for this purpose.

—Some vegetables may be planted continuously throughout the entire season without change. Radishes, for instance, may be panted every two weeks until midsummer; so may other vegetables, such as beans, corn, tomatoes, lettuce, okra, eggplant, peppers, cucumbers and squashes. There can be no stinting them, in the vegetable line, if we will but plant and cultivate them properly.

—Food in the stomachs of cattle is subjected to a movement somewhat similar to that of milk in the process of being churned, the object of which is to break up its structure. After this process it becomes mixed with gastric juice—a sour liquid, the active or nitrogenous principle of which is known as pepsin. Under the influence of this agent the food enters into a nearly fluid condition, forming a substance known as chyme.

—Fresh manure produces but little effect when applied to crops, but when it is well rotted it then contains much valuable soluble matter, absorbable by plants. In fresh manure the most important constituent of its soluble portion is potash, and it contains but small proportions of ammonia and phosphoric acid. Rotton manure, on the contrary, yields to the solvent action of water large amounts of nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

—Sheep's pelts can be tawed and not tanned. Tawing is done by scraping the flesh side of the pelt clean from all flesh or fat, then sprinkle it with a mixture of finely powered alum and salt in equal parts. Two skins are then laid with the flesh sides together, or a single one doubled lengthwise, and rolled up for a week or ten days; then opened, scraped and washed and rubbed dry with a piece of chalk, and worked and pulled until the skin is soft.

—In sowing hungarian or millett, do not cover the seed deeply. Harrow the soil entirely smooth and level before sowing, and cover the seed by passing a smoother or plank drag over the seed. This will cover the seed sufficiently, and at the same time crush clods. Press the earth firmly to the seed, and leave the soil entirely smooth for the mower. If you have not a smoother, a harrow turned upside down, or better, a light drag, that may have the teeth canted back will form a good implement for covering. In this case it will be well to roll the land in addition.

—It is a suggestive fact that ten years' increase of the cereal area of the United States is greater than the entire acreage of grain of any country in Europe except Russia and France, greater than that of Prussia, nearly as large as the combined grain area of Austria and Hungary, and three times as large as that of Great Britain. The acreage of corn alone in Illinois is about the same as that of "corn" of all kinds in England and Scotland. Our grain acreage is about half that of all the nations of Europe. How long will it take to surpass all Europe, with its 300,000,000 people.

—As melons, cucumbers and squashes begin to run, it pays to pinch the runners when they have made two or three feet. It causes them to grow more stocky and throw out lateral runners, upon which the fruit is borne. If stripbeetles attack the leaves, they should be hand picked early in the morning before they can fly much. It is difficult to get any wash to them as they work on the under side of the leaves preferably. After the plants get their rough leaves and are growing fast, they are seldom much injured by the beetles. Hence the value of starting each hill on a good inverted sod, in a protected situation, and keeping them there until they are strong.

—The Rural *New Yorker* says: "An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to "show off," something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any one of them, the feet being placed flat upon the ground, and all his legs plump and naturally posed. If one foot be thrown forward and the toe pointing toward the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

—*Le Cultivateur*, a French journal, says that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil or near plants, insects or vermin will not be found there, and adds: "By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. It has often noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by grubs, while the unprotected beds round are literally devastated. Fruit trees may be guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow, smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all places whose leaves have been sprinkled over with lime water."

AT GETTYSBURG.

A Reb. Tramp's Account of how he Followed General Pickett.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A dusty, grizzly, crippled man of fifty, leaning a good share of his weight on a cane when he walked, sat on the postoffice steps yesterday while he ate a dry crust of bread. He was nibbling away, trying to find the soft side, when he looked up and saw that he was watched.

"Yes, Yank, do you call this tuff?" he called out as he chewed away.

"Well, dry bread isn't much of a meal," was the answer.

"That's so, but when rations ar' low and the commissary wagons in the rear, you've got to fill up on the best you have. I've been camping out, alongside of dry bread and water for a whole month."

"Going anywhere?"

"I reckon. I'm allus goin' somewhar' and never gittin' thar.'"

"On the tramp?"

"Kinder, though I call it on the march. You see, I got flanked by hard times, and I'm changing my base, I'm looking for risin' ground now on which to form a new battle-line. I've got a brother out here in Kent County, and I'm marching that way."

"You were in the war?"

"Wasn't I! Can't I shet my see just how General Picket ked when he led us agin your Second Corps down at Gettysburg on the 3d of July? Wasn't it bilin' down thar' that day! Woof! but how one of us got back behind Wright's brigade alive is more'n I kin tell?"

"So you were under Pickett?"

"Right under Gineral Pickett, and I kin see the lay of the ground on that day as plain as that 'ere hoss. If I'd bin lyin' back under the wagons that day I wouldn't hev got two bullets in me nor bin jabbed with a bayonet. Lord, stranger, but I thought I was a goner in that fight! I can't talk about it 'thout chills sweepin' up my back."

"Yes, it was hot."

"Hot! Well, when thirty-nine men out of a company of fifty are killed dead, and six of the other 'leven wounded, you may reckon somebody was tryin' to hurt we 'uns! It was about 4 o'clock in the arternoon. All our guns had been booming away for three hours to break the Fed. center, and Picket was to lead us as a stormin' party. The regiments fell in like clock-work, lots of the boys lookin' awful white around the gills, and no one but the officers speakin' above a whisper. We knew we were goin' to charge rifle-pits and old vets behind them, and that lots of us were goin' over to the Emmetsburg road to stay thar' forever. Wah! but I crawl when I think of it!"

He tossed the crust away with a look of contempt, grasped his cane with a firmer grip, and said:

"Pickett led, and behind us were Pettigrew's men. Attention! Forward! And we went down in steady lines, every company dressed as if on parade, and everybody waitin' for the ball to open. Boom! Boom! You'uns opened on us with forty cannons, all booming at once, and it was awful, sir, to hear the screamin' of grape and canister. It tore men to pieces and sent their blood spurtin' on all sides. It took off legs and arms, and the poor fellows shrieked out in awful agony. 'March! March!' and by and by we rushed at the guns with a yell. Behind 'em were the rifle-pits, and beyond were lines of blue six or eight deep. Sich a roar! Sich screams and yells and shrieks! Stranger, I believe I got jist as near old Satan's headquarters that day as a live man can!"

"And you were driven back?"

"Yes, but the ground was covered with dead men first. They lay tha'r in heaps. We trod on 'em as we surged up and fell back, and the wounded, driven to madness, caught at our legs or struck at us as we went past. We were among the guns when I got this bullet in the shoulder. Down I went, and I got this one in the leg. I was hangin' to the wheel of a gun and pullin' myself up, when somebody chucked a bayonet into me, and that laid me, and it was months before I got out."

"And now?"

"Well, I dunno. I ain't of much account, but mebbe sunthin' will turn up by-and-by. I'm marchin' on to see my brother, and like enough I'll go into camp out thar.'"

"And forget your battles?"

"Forgit nuthin! You'uns and we'uns ar, all right now—no more war to ever come between us, but I'd rather lose this right arm than to forgit how Gineral Pickett looked that day as five thousand men behind him marched down to death. If ye fought on the Union side I'll divide my crusts with 'ye and give ye the biggist half of my bed, but when ye keep step with a man down to the jaws of death, and go back alone, if ye ever forgit him ye ar' a wolf! That's me, stranger, and now—attention! File right—march!"

And he moved away with slow and painful step, to pitch his tent again when his old wounds ached.

SYMPATHY is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore, when you s

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 28, 1879.

HAYES' LAST VETO.

Mr. HAYES on Monday vetoed the Judicial Appropriation bill. This bill, as passed by Congress, appropriates on the estimates of the administration in the neighborhood of three millions of dollars for judicial expenses, including the pay of judges, jurors, witnesses, marshals and other court expenses. In addition, HAYES, through his Attorney General, asked for $20,000 for the pay of deputy marshals at elections this year. There are five Congressmen to be elected to whom this appropriation would apply. Two of these are in doubtful districts; and, to put the matter in its plainest shape, and one justified by the action of the administration last fall in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, Mr. HAYES demanded ten thousand dollars to be applied in each of these districts, in the employment of partisan deputy marshals, to aid in the election of two Republican Congressmen. Congress refused to make the appropriation, and to prevent the evasion of laws now on the statute book, added a section declaring the appropriations made to be in full for the purpose specified, and forbidding any officer of the Goverment to incur any liability or make any contract for the future payment of moneys for such purpose.

Mr. HAYES vetoes this bill and thereby, unless a future agreement should be reached, stops the judicial machinery of the Government. Every cent he asked for was given but the $20,000 for deputy marshals. Because he does not get this, he vetoes the bill, for his veto message means this and nothing else.

For our part we hope the Democrats in Congress will maintain their position. It is indefensible. Coucede to HAYES—in this case the mere creature of the GRANT Stalwarts—what he demands, and the independence of Congress in making appropriations will be gone, and it will be compelled to meet any demands that may be hereafter made on it by the Executive power. HAYES says to Congress give me the money to pay deputy marshals to be employed for partizan purposes at elections, or I will shut up the Courts and all judicial proceedings shall be suspended. That's his ultimatum. Although the Democrats, comprising a million majority of the white people of the Union, are more interested than the Republicans in keeping open the Courts, they should resist this demand, and if HAYES insists on closing the Courts unless he gets money for his Bummer Deputies, let him take the responsibility of closing them.

We refer to another part of the paper for some details of the character of these Federal election officers for whom HAYES is making his fight, and also of their mode of procedure under the direction of DAVENPORT of New York. It constitutes a delightful companion piece for his Fraudulency's veto message.

A SOUND JUDGE.

The trial of HILL at Atlanta, Georgia, for killing SIMMONS, the alleged seducer of his wife, which has resulted in a conviction for murder and a sentence of imprisonment for life, marks a new departure in this class of cases, in an unexpected quarter. The conviction of HILL was in accord with the able and earnest charge of Judge HILLYER, who left the jury no loophole for escape. He told them that such a killing, if done in hot blood and while taking the party *in flagrante delictu*, would be manslaughter, but that to go after him and kill him was murder. No injured party could be justified in taking the law into his own hands, "and in the chambers of his own mind judge and condemn such offender to death, and then deliberately become also his executioner. The law provides other and juster means for putting men on trial and for condemning and punishing offenders, and any man who should thus take the law into his own hands and with such purpose and intent slay another would thereby become a murderer." The Judge further warned the jury against accepting sentiment for fact, and against taking statements of counsel as the law. "The court is your adviser," he said. "The court tells you plainly that the Supreme Court has never decided that a man can thus avenge his wife's honor. If juries have occasionally done so, it is evidence of the weakness or wickedness of juries." This brave and loyal charge was followed by as brave and loyal a verdict, showing how completely public opinion has recently changed in Georgia. Judge HILLYER's charge has been generally approved by the best people. An ex-Judge of the Supreme Court said of it: "He delivered the law literally, and it is to his eternal honor that he was brave enough to do it. He has swept away a sickly sentimentality, a false chivalry that has bound our people too long already, and has put us face to face with the law." On the trial there were all the dramatic and passionate displays incident to such cases. The prisoner made an impassioned and rather eloquent speech to the jury avowing the killing and asking every juryman if he would not have acted in precisely the same way. But it all faded away before Judge HILLYER's clear and searching exposition of the law and the duty of the jury.

In Providence, Rhode Island, on Thursday, a jury failed to convict GEORGE H. BROWN, who had likewise killed a man for the seduction of his wife. Nine of the jurymen were in favor of an acquittal. The Providence *Journal* thinks that the lesson of the trial is "that there is no law which is considered adequate for the destruction of family affections and happiness by seduction or marital infidelity." It seems to us there is a difference in the way the law is laid down in Georgia and Rhode Island, and rather an unexpected one too, considering the sections.

A CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.

We are told that whenever the Czar appears in public at the theater or opera, the cheers with which he is greeted are fairly divided by cries for "a Constitution." Although Russia is the largest of all civilized nations in population and area, it is the only one that has not a semblance of constitutional or representative government. The law of Russia is the edict of the Czar, as construed and executed by his Ministers and their subordinates. There is no appeal, no redress, no criticism, no opportunity for discussion, and no method for questioning the Ministers and advisers of the Crown. The exercise of such untrammeled power, in the nature of things leads to the grossest abuses and corruption on the part of the officials, high and low, charged with administration. They are rapaciously dishonest, cruel and tyrannical. Most writers attribute the growth of Nihilism to this cause.

One of the Czar's Ministers, M. VALOUIEFF, noted as a statesman of liberal principles, has submitted a project for what is called a constitution. Of course it does not comport with our American ideas of a Constitution, but it will be a great advance for Russia. Some notion of its character may be gathered from this extract from the Pall Mall *Gazette*.

It provides for the formation of a Central Assembly at St. Petersburg, to be composed of a certain number of State functionaries sitting *ex officio*, and of Deputies elected by the Provincial and District Assemblies already in existence. The Central Assembly would not enjoy the right of proposing new laws. But it would be empowered to discuss projects of laws submitted to it from above; and members would be entitled to question high officials having seats in the Chamber, and to criticise generally the action of the Government. The introduction of a sort of Parliament into Russia could have no effect whatever in gaining the good-will of the Nihilists, who desire not the maintenance of the State with certain modifications of the political machinery, but its entire abolition, together with all existing institutions except the peasant-commune. But if nothing can be done towards conciliating the Nihilists, it is just possible that such a measure as is now contemplated may secure for the Government a certain amount of good-will from those who are not already absolutely estranged from it.

The provincial and district assemblies charged with the election of Deputies to the Central Assembly at St. Petersburg, were instituted some fifteen years ago, after the emancipation of the serfs, and have furnished a sort of local representative Government that has been of some service to the country. The districts correspond to our counties and the provinces to our States—not in Government, but in relative geographical character; the District Assemblies consist of Deputies sent by the proprietors of the land, the mercantile classes, and the peasants, to consider and devise schemes for local improvements, and these District Assemblies send representatives to the Provincial Assembly, which has a somewhat broader jurisdiction in the matter of local improvements, but none that can interfere with or question the promulgation of the general laws of the nation.

This is a cautious movement in the direction of representative government, but it may do much to allay the prepailing discontent, and by removing the cause of Nihilism ultimately result in the destruction or abandonment of that mischievous society. A commencement once made in the direction of liberal representative government would lead to the reorganization of popular rights and privileges which obtain under more advanced constitutional governments.

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

The wool growers of Western Pennsylvania, like the cotton growers in the South, are feeling the cheery influence of an improvement in prices for their product. This is a matter of great importance to some of our western counties, as well as adjacent districts of West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Take Washington county as an illustration. The wool clip of 1879 is about 3,000,000 pounds, and at the opening of the season there remained on hand of last year's clip, held over for better prices, about 750,000, making the total stock of the county about 3,750,000 pounds. Those are the figures given us by those well informed. At the opening of the season in May, wool was quoted at 28 to 30 cents, with prices feebly maintained. It gradually went up until 35 cents was reached, at which the wool growers generally are disposing of their clips. About one half of this years' wool has been sold at this figure. A further advance is looked for, as woolen goods are tending upwards, and some of the farmers are holding on to their clips. All this has revived confidence, encouraged farmers and dealers and stimulated business.

This is one of the eucouraging signs of the times that are beginning to crop out in all departments of trade and business. Our manufacturers are feeling the waves of increasing business, and this reacts on the general affairs of the community. With the bountiful harvests promised, and better prices for all products of the farm and plantation, we may be sure all other departments of commerce and industry will be quickened. Agriculture is the basis of our prosperity as a Nation, and when the farmers are making money the effects will be widespread. Building operations in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are more active than for a number of years, and wages generally are firm or tending upwards. There can be no doubt the country is rapidly recovering from the business depression of the last six years, and everything points to prosperous times in the near future.

FEDERAL JURIES.

As Mr. HAYES in his veto of the judicial appropriation bill, says nothing about the sections repealing the jurors' test oath and providing a new method of selecting jurors in the Federal Courts, it is to be inferred he approves them, and that they will become a law, as they will be incorporated in the new appropriation bill which will be sent to him. There is nothing connected with the administration of justice in this country that demands reform more urgently than the way the Federal juries are constituted, especially in the Southern States. That eminent Republican lawyer, Senator CARPENTER of Wisconsin, made the startling declaration in the Senate the other day that "there is no such thing as trial by jury in the Federal Courts. The trial is by the Marshal and clerk," he added, "and they can pick a jury to convict or acquit, as they please." Mr. CARPENTER has practised long in the Federal Courts and he knows that which he affirms. As a matter of fact, the juries in this district—and we have no fault to find with them—are solely constituted by Marshal HALL, and, as Senator CARPENTER says, he can pick out a jury to acquit or convict, or to find for plaintiff or defendant, as he pleases. We do not think he abuses the power, even in the picnics of politicians to Erie and Williamsport, on jury duty, but nevertheless no such power should be in the hands of one man.

The pending jury law proposes to have two commissioners, the clerk of the United States Court, whoever he may be, and a citizen residing in the district in which the court is held, (appointed by the United States Judge) "of good standing, and a well-known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the clerk may belong." They shall each place one name alternately in a box until that box shall contain three hundred names of citizens fit for jury duty under the present qualifications, imposed by the Revised Statutes. These qualifications are universal and equal, and provide for no discrimination against any class of citizens. It seems to us nothing can be fairer than this. The objections often urged against the jury system of this State, will not hold against it. We get bad Jury Commissioners sometimes because they are the product of political caucuses. If the judges had, as they will have in the United States courts, the naming of the Jury Commissioners, nothing could be urged against the system now in vogue in Pennsylvania.

The *Gazette*, we observe, is very much alarmed iest Mr. HAYES should approve this new method of selecting jurors and calls loudly for another veto. It says "it is the theory of our jury system that impartiality shall be secured," and then urges against the proposed changes that "a jury *partially* made up of Democrats means disagreement in all cases that result from the violation of Federal laws." Of course this is an unwarranted and untruthful assumption, but note the point that while the *Gazette* is in favor of "impartial juries," it is also opposed to any system which will give Democrats even a "*partial*" representation on them. Impartiality is to be secured by excluding Democrats—in the South the intelligence and property of the community—from the jury box! The *Gazette* also avows its opposition, holding it sufficient cause for a veto, to both political parties being represented on the United States juries. By divine right to even the crumbs of patronage, it holds juries in the South should be composed exclusively of Republicans. It would banish politics from the jury box by banishing Democrats, and secure non-political juries by making them exclusively Republican. There is no limit to Radical cheek these days. The *Gazette* should send its article to HAYES. It reaches down to his intellectual level, and might afford ground-work for another veto. Its impudent demand that juries shall not be even "partially made up of Democrats," is the boldest plea for packed and partizan juries we have ever seen.

Senator BAYARD in discussing this jury bill in the Senate, which he reported from the Judiciary Committee, placed the reasons for it in so broad and clear a light, that we make this extract:

I have been always bred to believe that the mention in courts of justice of party names or prejudice, the endeavor to excite them, nay, even the reference to their existence, was an impropriety and an insult to the tribunal professing to execute justice. Yet the fact is, and all men recognize the fact, that there are classes of cases in which the political opinions of the jurors who are to sit upon them becomes of the last importance to the person who is to be tried.

There are abundant cases touching the rights of property and sometimes the rights of a person, in which the intelligence and personal character of a juror without any regard to his political affiliations is the chief thing to which men look in rejecting or selecting jurors to sit in a case. But, as I have said before, cognizance has been given by statute to the Federal Courts of a large body of cases chiefly political in their nature, and it is not reasonable, or just, or true that you can expect a jury selected wholly from men of an adverse party to give fair play to a culprit who has opposed their political passions and their political views. I, sir, am very sure that if I sat upon the bench with the power to accept or dismiss a panel of jurymen and I was informed that men of one party alone, (and I care not which party,) composed that panel I should insist upon their dismissal; and that a recognition of the general sentiment of the community and of the personal character and the fitness of the jury should be the controlling reason for their selection, and not the fact that they were men banded together by the tie of political feeling.

We have recognized in many statutes the necessity of considering in this country the government by parties, as in the case of the selection of supervisors of election, from men of different parties, who are to be chosen by the judge who is authorized to select them. In all the States, so far as I know, and in many of which I speak with knowledge, it is provided by law that the judgeships of elections shall not all be filled by men of the same party, but that there shall be, for the obvious purpose of fair play and justice between man and man, a contribution of sentiment, of affiliation, and of sympathy to both sides of those questions that so excite the minds of men and tend to pervert their sense of justice.

I cannot, therefore, see how a question of this kind, when left to the fair sense of human honesty, to that love of fair play that the humblest as well as the best instructed recognizes, to simple justice, should not lead a man to wish that whoever was to be tried should be tried before an impartial jury. Give to your people confidence in your laws, and they will love and support them. Give to your people distrust in your laws and they will despise and evade them. The jury box is the great school house for the American citizen. The lessons of practical wisdom there learned from the close observance of men's affairs, the lessons of moral worth which an honest judge can diffuse throughout a community, form, in my judgment, an admirable school for the education of the American citizen. The jury-box is a place for good men and true who under oath combining the sanctions of religion and the sanctions of human laws meet to perform the very highest duties of which the human heart or the human brain are capable, and that is of administering justice between their fellow creatures.

The importance, therefore, of this system which we sometimes hear spoken of with disrespect cannot be well overrated. Every safeguard should be thrown around it; and wherever it turns out in the practical history of events, no matter by what cause, that partiality and not impartiality is the result of an existing system every effort should be made for its immediate reformation.

Mr. President, such a question as this soars far beyond mere party interest. Such a question as this touches interests far beyond the interests of this generation. Such a question as this touches the very fundamental rights upon which our Government is to stand and stand safely. I cannot imagine how any man professing fairness can say that he objects to a system that can fairly represent the great political parties of the country in the juries of the country, or that he can wish to favor the continuance of a system that practically excludes members of a party numbering much more than one-half of all the people of the United States from participation in the execution of the laws of the country and the administration of public justice.

The jury system at the South since the close of the war has been a reproach to American civilization. Under the test oath, the intelligence, experience, and property of the community was debarred from jury service. Its sweeping proscription excluded men high in federal office from the jury box; and among them Cabinet ministers, Senators and Representatives, foreign ministers, and even the judges in whose courts the test oath was administered. Then came the corrupt Marshals with their power to pack and constitute the panel of ignorant negroes, scalawag politicians and hangers-on about the federal offices. In this way the *Gazette's* admired system was attained, whereby a jury even "partially made up of Democrats" was avoided, and "politics kept out of the jury box," by "impartial juries" composed entirely of Republicans.

ARMY BILL SIGNED.

Mr. HAYES on Monday approved the Army Appropriation bill, with the proviso that none of the money appropriated should be used to transport troops to interfere with elections. This does not accomplish all the Democrats desired, but it is an important step forward. HAYES would not follow the Stalwart Senators in their demand he should veto this bill, which that eminent legal light, ZACK CHANDLER, with tipsy gravity, pronounced "unconstitutional" the other day in debate. This clause, added to the Army bill, will prevent the use of troops at the polls at the unimportant elections of this year, but whether they shall be used at the Presidential election next year, is a question that Congress will have to meet next winter. The people will also pass upon it at the polls this fall.

THE Ohio Nationals held an exciting Convention at Toledo on Menday. Parties in the interest of FOSTER and SHERMAN attempted to capture it, but were foiled. It was their desire to bolster up the nomination of PIATT, made at Columbus. The Convention decided to make no nominations, but appointed a State Central Committee composed almost entirely of National supporters of EWING and RICE. This settles the question the National vote of Ohio will go to General EWING, and makes his election a reasonable certainty. The Republicans are spending money to keep the PIATT ticket in the field, but the trick is transparent, and will not win.

THE *Gazette* quotes ex-Secretary ROBESON that there is no foundation for the story of GRANT's proposed abduction of TILDEN in 1877 and his imprisonment in a fort, an act that would have precipitated civil war in every section of the North. ROBESON's word is not good, as there is a motive in denial. He is a GRANT leader for the third term and life, and the policy just now is to quiet the suspicion that if elected again GRANT would play the dictator. Speaking of the probabilities of the WOODFORD story, the *Sun* says:

All the plans alleged to have been made by Gen. Grant for the forcible abduction from the city of Mr. Tilden are just such as it would be characteristic of Grant to make. A civilian would have seen that if two candidates for President both alleged title to the office, the proper course would be to leave it to the civil tribunals to try and determine the question which of the two had been lawfully elected.

Not so Gen. Grant. Being President, and ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, he proposed to use the power in his hands to maintain the authority of the candidate of his own party, and to seize his opponent on a charge of high treason, and imprison him in a fort.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON has followed the planting of the Ring Legislature in New York, with his vetoes, like a mower with a scythe. Of the 725 bills passed and sent him, he has vetoed 183, most of them since the adjournment of the Legislature. In addition to these the Governor has gone over the appropriation bills and stricken out items amounting to $398,625, which action of the Governor alone will prevent an increase of State taxation. The *World* says:

His messages and public papers have been able and effective. The Democratic party which nominated and elected him can find no better platform than the record of his administration in local affairs. If the local leaders of the party are wise enough to understand this and to act upon it there need be little fear that Mr. Tilden's anticipations of a Democratic defeat in New York this year, expressed the other day to a "gentleman from Georgia," will be fulfilled.

THE new Constitution of Louisiana is likely to be severe in regard to delinquent tax-payers. Articles just adopted by the Constitutional Convention give tax collectors the right to sell without suit property for non-payment of taxes, which may, however, be redeemed by paying 20 per cent. in addition to the price and costs within one year. All deeds given by tax collectors are to be recognized by courts as prima facie evidence of sale. The Legislature is prohibited from passing any law for the postponement of payment of taxes, except in the case of public calamities. Measures of this kind are necessary, in a State misgoverned as Louisiana has been, in order to place its revenue system on a solid basis.

THE only Appropriation bill that HAYES signed without hesitation was the one that gave him fifty thousand dollars of Uncle SAM TILDEN'S money. The Fraud salts down forty-five thousand of this every year. He is the most notable sponge that has ever held high office in this country. No former President has conducted affairs at the White House so parsimoniously. Few Republicans are invited to put their legs under his mahogany, and no Democrats will.

THE latest Democratic ticket announced in New York is Governor ROBINSON for re-election, with CLARKSON N. POTTER for Lieutenant Governor, with first chance for the Senate in 1880 as Mr. KERNAN'S successor. The Republican nomination for Governor lies between CORNELL and POMEROY. Governor ROBINSON has made such a record in the Executive office of the State, his election would be reasonably sure if he should be renominated.

THE chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, General ROBINSON, has been at Washington, assessing JOHN SHERMAN'S treasury clerks. HAYES has discontinued reading his civil service reform order at family prayers, until after the Ohio election.

MR. COLLIER of Calloway county, Iowa, was a candidate, last autumn, for the office of Probate Judge. At a meeting attended by a large number of citizens of the county, Mr. Collier offered to discharge the duties of the office for half the fees allowed by law, the full amount of the legal fees being about $2,600 a year. He likewise asserted on various occasions, both publicly and privately, that he would serve for about half the regular fees. Collier was elected. The Attorney General of the State there upon took proceedings in the Supreme Court to have Collier ejected from his office, on the ground that he had induced the people to vote for him by improper and unlawful means. The Supreme Court decided that the proposition to serve for less than the lawful compensation, in other words, to return to persons who should become indebted for fees one-half of the amount so due by them, was a violation of law, and contrary to public policy, and that the office of Probate Judge of Calloway County was vacant, and that a new election must be held.

AN interesting divorce case has just been decided by a commission appointed by the College of Cardinals at Rome. In 1869 the son of the Prince of Monaco married Princess Marie Hamilton, a ward of the Emperor Napoleon III. The marriage was brought about by the persistent urging of the Emperor, and in spite of a positive dislike entertained by the lady for the husband her guardian thrust upon her. After living with the Prince only three months she left his house and returned to her mother. Since then the couple have kept apart, and a child born of the unhappy union has been reared by the father. At the instance of relatives the Prince finally laid the case before the Holy See, and the Commission of Cardinals has decided in favor of a divorce on the grounds of "moral compulsion" brought to bear upon the wife to obtain her consent to the marriage. An appeal is, however, allowed to another spiritual tribunal, and then to the Pope himself in case the decision is not accepted by both parties.

A "MODERATION in drinking" party is flourishing in New York city. It is mainly composed of "down town" business men, and at its meetings four pledges are offered, described as follows:

The first is a total abstinence pledge (red) for a term not to exceed one year; second, a moderation pledge (white) not to drink intoxicating beverages during business hours for a specified term; third, a blue pledge, not to partake of intoxicating liquors at the expense of any other person whomsoever, nor to invite another to drink during a specified time, and these only in moderation; fourth, a tri-color (red, white, and blue) pledge, not to drink anything stronger than wine or beer during a specified term, and these only in moderation.

GENERAL ROBINSON of Ohio, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had an interview with Senator Conkling on Saturday, hoping to get his promise to make a few speeches in Ohio in September. Mr. Conkling refused with all the necessary earnestness. He said quite emphatically that he should not go to Ohio; that he took no interest in the Ohio campaign, and that all his time was employed this side of that State, or words to this effect. It is surmised that he thinks a Republican victory in Ohio would be a great boom for Sherman, and he is not helping along that boom, however much he might wish for a Republican victory.

THE committee to select an orator for the Fourth of July celebration at Springfield, Massachusetts, which has been urged to invite an ex-rebel, has gone to the other extreme and chosen Ex-Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina.

THE PORTRAIT.

[From the Republic.]

This is her picture as she was:
It seems a thing to wonder on:
As though mine image in the glass
Should tarry when myself am gone.
I gaze until she seems to stir—
Until mine eyes almost aver
That now, even now, the sweet lips part
To breathe the words of the sweet heart;
And yet the earth is over her.

Last night at last I could have slept,
And yet delayed my sleep till dawn,
Still wandering. Then it was I wept;
For unawares I came upon
Those glades where once she walked with me;
And as I stood there suddenly,
All wan with traversing the night,
Upon the desolate verge of light,
Yearned loud the iron-bosom sea.

Even so, where Heaven holds breath and hears
The beating heart of Love's own breast—
Where round the secret of all spheres
All angels lay their wings to rest—
How shall my soul stand rapt and awed,
Where, by the new birth borne abroad
Throughout the music of the suns,
It enters in her soul at once
And knows the silence there for God!

Here with her face doth memory sit
Meanwhile, and wait the day's decline,
Till other eyes shall look from it,
Eyes of the spirit's Palestine,
Even than the old gaze tenderer;
While hopes and aims long lost with her
Stand round her image side by side;
Like tombs of pilgrims that have died
About the Holy Sepulchre.

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

A SINGULAR STORY.

A Kentuckian Falsely Accused of Robbery and Murder.

The Charge Shown to be the Outcome of Personal Animosity.

IN THE POST of some months ago, the following item, clipped from a Western exchange paper, the name of which has escaped the memory of the news editor, appeared. We republish it now that the vindication of Mr. Mahoney, following it, from the Trimble (Kentucky) *News*, may be understood. We printed the item in THE POST as an ordinary news clipping, and it had passed from our memory until Mr. Mahoney of Bedford, Ky., called our attention to it, and explained the great harm done him by its publication. This we regret very much; and gladly reproduce from the Trimble *News* the affidavits and statements showing the article to be the outcome of malice or falsehood. We are assured Mr. Mahoney is an intelligent and respected citizen of Bedford, and it is an outrage he should be made to suffer in reputation by the inventions of the irresponsible and anonymous scribbler who originally set the story afloat.

The first article is as follows:

DEATH BED CONFESSION.

(Versailles (Ind.) Special.)

In 1852 a man by the name of Englett, from Pennsylvania, and having in his possession from $2,000 to $4,000, came to this county for the purpose of purchasing a farm. He was a member of the Campbellite Church, and stopped with a family by the name of Mahoney, then living some four miles south of this place, the family being members of that church. He was never heard of after going to the Mahoney house in the evening. The family stated that Englett retired to bed complaining of being unwell; that he got up in the night and went out, and was never seen by them afterward. This is the only explanation ever given by the family, and at the time it was freely intimated the man had been murdered by the Mahoneys for his money. Three or four years since, some men quarrying rock near the old Mahoney homestead, came across the skeleton of a human being. It was at once suspected that the skeleton was that of Englett. The teeth still remained in the jaws, and the two upper front teeth were peculiar—broad, and shaped like the teeth of a ground-hog. Information from Pennsylvania confirmed the impression that the remains were those of Englett, persons there describing the front teeth of the skeleton precisely as those of Englett.

On last Wednesday a man by the name of Henry Preble died at his home below town, and was buried on Thursday. On his death-bed he stated that the skeleton exhumed at the quarry was Englett's; that himself and the Mahoney boys had murdered him for his money, and that they got $4 000 from his person, which was given to William Mahoney, now living in Kentucky, for safe keeping, and that the Mahoney boys had afterward refused to give him any portion of the money. Of course Peeble was in no condition to enforce any division.

Further developments will be awaited with interest.

THE VINDICATION.

THE STATEMENT SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION WHATEVER.

[From the Trimble (Ky.,) News.]

We publish below the promised statements, which we consider a full and complete vindicatiou of Mr. W. H. Mahoney. Mr. Mahoney is one of our most esteeme. and useful citizens, and we publish his vindication with pleasure:

CLERK'S OFFICE, RIPLEY CO., }
Versailles, Ind., June 3, 1879. }

Personally appears before James W. Pate, clerk of the circuit court in and for said county, and after being duly sworn testified as follows, to-wit: That I was at the home of Mr. Mahoney on the night of the alleged murder of Henry Voiles, alias Webster B. Edgels, and that I had no knowledge of Mr. Henry R. Prebble being present at that time, and that reports in circulation purporting to have been started by me, "that I saw said Prebble present at that place on that night," is wholly false and untrue, and that I have been personally acquainted with the Mahoney family for forty years, and that I have done business with them and always found them to be honorable, upright gentlemen, and that all the slanderous reports in circulation in regard to Mr. Mahoney's family being accessory to the murder of any person in Ripley county is wholly false and untrue, I verily believe. JOHN JACKSON.

Attest: J. H. HUNTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me. Witness my hand and the seal of said court at Versailles, this 3d day of June, 1879.

JAS. W. FATE,
Clerk R. C. C.

RIPLEY Co., Ind., June 3d, 1879.

I, Jacob Green, of Ripley county, Indiana, do testify that I have heard the article read that has been published in the *Milton Free Press*, Trimble county, Ky., clipped from THE PITTSBURGH POST, and where said article attempts to describe a skeleton found in a stone quarry. I do testify that the description given of the teeth is all false. I am the man that found the skeleton referred to in said article. I found it some three miles from the old Mahoney homestead, on the waters of Indian Kentuck creek. The skeleton was that of a human being. It was lying on a shelving rock, and the skeleton found must have been that of a giant. I found one shin bone that was yet whole. I put the end of the bone to my ankle joint and the other end reached four or five inches above my knee. This shin bone showed that the person that it once belonged to was a cripple. There was a false bone grew out of the shin bone above the ankle joint and extended down over the instep, so this person could not have used the ankle joint. The skeleton, or bones, all appeared to have once belonged to a once powerful man, not less than seven or eight feet high. I am six feet, myself, and if all the bones were in proportion, he was a taller man than has lived in our day or generation. The bones, as soon as exposed to the air for a short time, fell to pieces, except the jaws and teeth. The teeth were very small, especially the front teeth, and very short; must have been worn down into the gums. I never heard of this skeleton being recognized as being that of the preacher spoken of in said papers, until I heard the article read in the *Milton Free Press*, and some other papers, put in circulation by one Dr. Anness, of this county, who has received some punishment for its circulation and left this county a few days after receiving punishment for said act. The bones were left at the quarry where found. JACOB GREEN.

I, George S Deburger, swear I did examine the skeleton referred to in the affidavit of Jacob Green, and that the description as given by him in said affidavit is correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of April, 1879. Witness my hand and the seal of said court,

JAS. W. PATE, Clerk.

RIPLEY COUNTY, IND.

We, the undersigned, testify that we were present at the house of Henry Prebble, late of this county, deceased, who, report and papers have referred to, and heard F. D. Mahoney ask said Prebble whether he (Prebble) had ever stated to Dr. W. R. Anness, or any one else, that he and the Mahoney boys had murdered a preacher for his money.

Mr. Prebble stated that it was an infernal lie. Mahoney asked him if he might not have said something of the kind when he was out of his mind, as he at times was insane. Prebble then called on his family and all present, if any of them ever heard him make such a statement.

All stated that they had never heard him make such a statement, or make insinuations of the kind. That he had spoken frequently of T. D. Mahoney in highest terms, and directed his family to him for advice after his death.

Those present were Nancy Prebble, (his wife,) Wm. Prebble, Morton Prebble, Samuel Kelly and Joseph Margason. And we, the undersigned, further state that this report originated from the said Anness, as we verily believe, as no one else has ever told such a thing in the county to our knowledge.

Nancy Prebble further stated that she was present at the time that said Anness states that Prebble should have made the confession that is now published in the Pittsburgh *Post* and other papers, and that when the Doctor went to the bed of Prebble and took hold of Prebble's hand he kicked the Doctor back in his chair, and ordered him out of the house, and that the Doctor stayed but a few minutes; and she furthermore stated that there was no conversation between the Doctor and her husband at that time upon any subject, as her husband appeared not to know the doctor, and was singing, as he did at times when he was not in his right mind.

She furthermore states that she did not leave her husband but a few minutes at a time, and he could not have made such a statement to Anness or any one else without her knowledge, and that the whole thing is a base and wilful lie, gotten up by his quack doctor, William Anness.

Also, Robert McCoy states that he was sent for a few minutes after Anness had left, and stayed until the doctor returned, and continued there until after the doctor had left the premises a second time, and he heard no such confession; that Prebble sent for him several times, asking him to pray for him, and stated to the witness (McCoy) that he (Prebble) had been a bad man, but stated that he had always tried to pay his debts, that he was not as bad a man as people had thought, as he had not, as some might think, committed murder.

I never heard him speak of a preacher but once; then he appeared to be out of his mind; and then he stated that he was going to have quarterly meeting at his house that night; he (Prebble) was going to preach; that he could beat preacher Lee, our circuit rider, preaching. This is the only preacher I ever heard him speak of.

When Mr. Prebble was at himself he appeared to be penitent, and made all the confession to me that I ever heard of him making, except the one spoken of in the Trimble county Ky. paper, clipped from THE PITTSBURGH POST, which I have every reason to believe was false, as I was with him during his sickness, and as he sent for me often, and always advised with me about a future state, and asked me to pray for him, and confessed that he had done many bad things, but always stated that he had not commited murder; nor did he at any time speak derogatory of the character of the Mahoney family, but he stated that T. D. Mahoney was honest, in speaking of some business transaction between them.

MORTON PREBBLE.
NANCY A. PREBBLE,
ROBT. W. MCCOY,
JOS. L. MARGASON,
JACOB GREEN,
GEO. S. DEBURGER.

A FASCINATING MAN.

Eloping With two Sisters in Succession—a Georgia Sensation.

A correspondent, writing from Atlanta, Ga., to the Washington *Post*, says:

The neighboring town of East Point was aroused to-day by the elopement of Miss Nollie Walker, daughter of the Rev. W. C. Walker, with G. F. Rateree, a prominent citizen. Three months ago the same young man eloped with a younger sister of Miss Nollie, and married her. Fortunately the bride was under fourteen years of age, and the marriage contract was set aside. She willingly came home, and was sent away to school. Rateree endeavored to get her back, but was unsuccessful. A year since Rateree courted Miss Nollie, and being refused admittance to the house the courtship progressed through the medium of correspondence, and Miss Laura, the younger sister, was made the confident. Rateree soon commenced to whisper words of love to Laura, which resulted in a misunderstanding between the former lovers, and in turn it had the desired effect with the younger victim, whom he eloped with and married. Being defeated in this matrimonial trade, he succeeded in rewinning the confidence of his first love. The second elopement created considerable excitement and sensational comment from the fact of a seeming determination to have one of the family at all hazards. The parents of the bride were in Atlanta at the time of the elopement. All the parties concerned are of the highest respectability. The father is a distinguished divine in this locality.

Is Your Business Dull?

Hundreds of fine opportunities to make excellent profits constantly occur in Wall street, if investors can be secure from counteracting movements. The only safe and certain method is to unite capital with experience and skill, and operate in stocks at the time of fluctuations, without incurring sudden risks in sweeping changes. This can be done by the Mutual Capitalization system, originated by the old and reliable banking house of Adams, Brown & Co. Customers control their profits, which are divided pro rata every thirty days. Anybody can operate successfully by this method. $25 will make $125; $50 will earn $250; $100 will return $500; $500 will yield $2,500, and so on as market movements occur. This plan has met with unparalleled success. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold. Address ADAMS, BROWN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 26 & 28 Broad street, New York City.

Vacated.

The large Auction Room of D. F. Henry, No. 68 Fifth Avenue, has been vacated expressly to receive a very large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and was opened for business Wednesday afternoon, June 25th. It is the stock of a wholesale house in New York, that failed, and will be sold at private sale from 8 in the morning till 8.30 at night, as, by order, the entire stock must positively be closed out within 5 days from this day. The following are only a few of the extraordinary Bargains that will be offered: Men's Cloth Pants, 98 cents, guaranteed to be worth $4 or the money returned; Men's Cloth Coats, $1 65, worth $8; a whole Suit of Men's Clothes, $3 38, guaranteed to be worth $12 or the money returned. All other goods in this immense stock equally as cheap, at 68 Fifth Avenue, between Wood and Smithfield street, four doors from Wood street, in D. F. Henry's Auction House, Pittsburgh. Remember, this extraordinary sale must close at the end of five days.

WASHINGTON.

Joint Democratic Caucus Come to a Final Decision.

Two Bills in Lieu of the Vetoed Judicial Bill Decided Upon.

The Bills to be Presented to the House To-Day.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives held a joint caucus in the hall of the House this afternoon, to receive the joint report of their advisory committee on the subject of making further provision for next year's judicial expenses. Prior to the assemblage of the caucus extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against the possibility of eavesdropping, it apparently being supposed by some of the officers of the caucus that representatives of the press had obtained their accurate reports of the proceedings of previous caucuses through keyholes, transoms, ventilation pipes or similar avenues of communication with the outer world. Watchmen were therefore placed in all the corridors surrounding the hall, both on the main floor and in the galleries, and were also perched above the glass roof of the chamber. These precautions, together with the closing of the double doors, were considered sufficient safeguards for secresy, and the caucus was called to order at 3:59 P. M. by Representative House, Chairman of the House caucus, Senator Thurman being confined to his residence by sickness.

Senator Kernan presented and explained the Committee's report. As foreshadowed yesterday, the Advisory Committees this morning decided to recommend the passage by Congress of two bills in lieu of the Judicial Appropriation bill that has just been vetoed, but distributing the provisions in such a manner as to concentrate in one measure all those to which the President has made objection. Mr. Kernan stated that the committee recommended, first, the passage of a bill precisely identical with the vetoed bill, less its item of "$600,000 for fees of United States marshals and their deputies," its second section and last sentence of its first section. (This sentence declares that "no part of the money hereby appropriated is appropriated to pay any salaries, compensations, fees or expenses under or in virtue of Title 26 of the Revised Statutes." The second section of the vetoed bill provided that no department or officer of the Government should, during the next fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability under any of the provisions of Title 26, authorizing the appointment or payment of general or special deputy marshals for services on election days in advance of an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability.)

He also explained that the second or supplementary bill, framed by the committees, consists simply of the $600,000 item and the second section above summarized, together with a clause prescribing a penalty of a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court for every violation of this section, or of any one of several similar prohibitions now contained in the Revised Statutes which prohibit the making of contracts in advance of appropriations, the diversion of any appropriation to a purpose different from that for which it was specifically made by Congress, or the payment of money or assumption of unauthorized responsibilities by disbursing officers of all kinds, of course including United States Marshals.

Mr. Kernan called special attention to the fact that the larger bill embodied without alteration the important sections by which the vetoed bill had provided for essential amendments of the present method of drawing juries, and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath.

In the course of an earnest speech advocating the adoption of the report, Mr. Kernan said, although there had been a serious diversity of counsel in the joint committee as to the line of action that should be pursued, the majority were firmly of the opinion that the plan reported was the best, wisest and most expedient in every point of view.

Representative Clardy then offered a resolution, in the nature of a substitute for the report of the committee, declaring that, in the sense of the caucus, the recently vetoed bill, should be again passed by both houses and sent to the President forthwith

Representative Stephens, in a speech of considerable length, opposed this resolution and advocated the adoption of the report of the committee.

Representatives Herbert and Goode also advocated its adoption, and were followed by Sparks and Clymer, who very emphatically opposed it, the latter (who is a member of the Advisory Committee) stating that the report did not meet his approval in any particular.

At this point in the proceedings representative Finley offered a resolution providing that in the event of the President refusing to approve either of the bills above indicated, the dominant party in both Houses should adjourn Congress immediately thereafter, without making any further appropriations, and if reconvened both Houses should again adjourn, without making any appropriations, and to pursue this course indefinitely.

The Presiding Officer ruled that this resolution was not in order at this time, but announced that it would be taken up for action after the report of the Advisory Committee was disposed of.

The debate on the question of adopting the committee's report was continued by Representative Blackburn and Senator Wallace against it, and Representatives Young (Tenn.), Singleton and Hunter, and Senators Hill and McDonald in favor of it.

The caucus then proceeded to vote on Representative Clardy's substitute. It was rejected by the following vote: Senators—Yeas, 5; nays, 20. Representatives—Yeas, 36; nays, 50.

A motion offered by Representative Scales to adopt the committee's report with a proviso that Congress should immediately adjourn if the President does not sign the bills was ruled out of order, and the question was taken up on the adoption of the committee's report without amendment, result ing as follows: Senators—Yeas, 20; nays, 5. Representatives—Yeas, 47; nays. 33.

The question then recurring on Representative Finley's resolution, Representative Covert moved to lay it on the table, and on this motion the vote resulted as follows: Senators—Yeas, 21; nays, 3. Representatives—Yeas, 37; nays, 40.

The Chair ruled that Mr. Covert's motion was carried, although a majority of the House members of the caucus had voted against it, and although the general rule is that a proposition in joint caucus requires for its adoption a concurrent affirmative majority of each branch.

It was then resolved that the bills should be brought before the House through the Committee on Appropriations, and they will accordingly be reported from that Committee to-morrow.

The debate in the caucus to-day was very animated, and at times considerable excitement prevailed, but after the final vote had been taken, several of the most determined opponents of the Committee's plan (including Representative Blackburn) announced they would make no further opposition. Arguments advanced in this caucus for and against the adoption of the line of policy finally agreed upon were substantially the same that were urged during the debate in the Senate caucus on Monday last, and Senators Hill and Wallace again to-day made most extended and comprehensive speeches that were delivered on their respective sides of the controversy.

There seems to be no doubt that the President will approve the large bill and veto the smaller one, but in the event of both Houses adjourning immediately thereafter, which is also considered certain, there is very little probability that Congress will be reconvened, as indispensable appropriations for the courts will then have been made, and Marshals' fees for serving United States processes can be provided for by a Deficiency bill at the regular session next winter.

A WEAK POINT IN THE VETO.

A critical examination of the latest veto message has discovered a rotten spot in it, which reflects great discredit upon its author, who is reported to be General Garfield. In the Message the President says: "The failure of Congress to make the appropriations required for the execution of the provisions of the Election Laws would not prevent their enforcement;" that the right and duty to appoint the Marshals which they provide for would remain, and the Executive Department of the Government would also be empowered to incur the requisite liability for their compensation. Senators Bayard and Beck say specifically that this is not so, but that the Executive Department is prohibited from doing anything of the sort by section 3679, of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows: "No department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations." What makes the matter worse, the President quoted this very law in his message just before making the assertion cited above, and so he sinned with his eyes open. Furthermore, to sustain one of his positions, the President quoted section 3732, an act of 1861, which was repealed by the very act of 1870; (section 3679) which he quoted along side of it, and it was put back in the Revised Statutes by fraud. In other words, the President says he can do what the law says he cannot do, and quotes a fraudulent enactment to sustain his position.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Mr. Potestad, arbitrator on the part of Spain, and a member of the Spanish-American commission, having, in accordance with his protest in the Dominiquez case, refused to refer to the umpire questions affecting American citizenship by naturalization, and business in that class of cases having thus been interrupted, the Department of State will, after the facts shall have been reported to it by the American arbitrator, open correspondence with Spain on the subject, with a view to an adjustment of the difficulty.

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, has requested to be placed on the retired list. The request will be granted.

SECRETARY M'CRARY'S NOMINATION.

The President received a communication from the Senate Judiciary Committee with regard to his withdrawal of the nomination of Secretary McCrary as Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. It states there was no personal objection to the nominee, and that the only reason for not recommending his confirmation was that a vacancy could not be anticipated. It further intimated that a renewal of the nomination at the proper time would receive favorable consideration.

CROP REPORTS.

The June reports of the Agricultural Department shows the acreage of oats has decreased about four per cent. The general average is 81 against 103 last year The condition is unfavorable in nearly al sections of the Union. The decrease in acreage of rye is about four per cent. New England is full, New York only 80 and Pennsylvania 88. Barley is low, the general average being 85, while in 1878 it was 102. Corn is backward owing to draught. In five or six localities the seed did not germinate. The condition of clover is very low all overy the country, except in the New England States and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The prospect for a good crop of fruit is gloomy. Late frosts were fatal in many regions.

HOW THE CABINET STOOD.

It is understood in regard to the Supplemental Judicial Appropriation bill that two members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Evarts and Schurz, gave their voice in favor of its approval, and that the Attorny General and Secretary Sherman advised its disapproval. Secretary McCreary and Thompson and Postmaster General Key are said to have been comparatively indifferent concerning the matter, taking the ground, that the prohibitory features of the bill were of no practical significance. There is very good foundation for the statement now made that the President's own inclinations were in favor of signing this bill, but he was finally brought to the contrary view through the persistent efforts of certain Stalwarts, members of the Senate and the House, who have scarcely given him a moment's peace for the last ten days. In fact so much did they crowd on him, that it was with difficulty he found the opportunity to have family prayer.

POSITION OF CONGRESSMEN.

So far as observed, the only members who advocate that the judicial appropriations should now be given without restrictions were a few Southern members. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens was not one of these. He sent a note to Speaker Randall to the effect that the Democrats had done all that could reasonably be expected of them in the effort to reconcile the differences between Congress and the Executive; that after such a veto as had been sent in there was an end to any further expectation of compromise, and he would stand with his party friends in refusing to pass another bill. Speaker Randall expressed himself very decidedly to a correspondent as in favor of an immediate adjournment and allowing the appropriations for the judiciary to go by default, and if the President called Congress together again, to once more adjourn peremptorily. A leading Democratic member of the Northwest said to a correspondent that nothing could be more popular in that section than to let the United States Courts be shut up, as he said it had long been considered a settled fact in that section that no Democrat could get justice in them.

PROVES TO BE A MURDER.

Evidence Elicited Showing Samuel Howe was Killed by His Son.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, PA., June 24.—On June second, the body of Samuel Howe, a farmer aged seventy-two years, was found lying dead in the field about ninety rods from his residence near Pioneer. It was first supposed the horses which he had been salting kicked him to death, but subsequent examination revealed the fact he had been murdered, having been shot in the head twice and pounded with a rail. He left three sons, all in comfortable circumstances, one of whom lived on the farm with him. Two weeks elapsed before any effort whatever was made to find the murderer. Then the three sons, after much urging, promised to give the extravagant sum of fifty dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer. County Commissioners offered two hundred and fifty dollars more.

Stimulated by three hundred dollars, officers went to work and found circumstantial evidence so strong against the young son, Robinson Howe, that he was arrested, and brought to this city, and had a hearing yesterday and to-day before 'Squire Groves. He was held to court and locked up in the Franklin jail. Evidence of a circumstantial nature is strong against him, one point being that he came into possession of nearly all the old man's property by provisions of the will which the old man was talking of having changed.

THE OHIO NATIONALS.

What the Toledo Convention Meant and What It Will Do.

The National Vote of Ohio Regarded Certain for Ewing.

(Toledo Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

That the Convention was unanimously for Ewing there is no question; and that the chief business of the Central Committee will be to place Ewing and Rice formally in nomination seems to be generally understood. Cary, Sherwood, Scott and other leading Nationals were decidedly in favor of the Convention nominating Ewing; but a different plan was adopted in deference to a majority of Lucas county Nationals, who, while they are earnest Ewing men, feared that a nomination might jeopardize the county ticket. Nationals and Democrats here both claim that Ewing will get a majority of three thousand in Lucas county.

General Cary expresses himself to-night as exceedingly well pleased with the work of the Opera House Convention to-day. He is very jubilant. He says he came here decidedly of the opinion that Ewing should be nominated, but since conferring with leaders of the National party and representatives from other parts of the State, he is fully convinced that the best plan is to leave the matter open, as the Convention has done. The action of the Convention, he says, overwhelms all charges that there was a sell-out to the Democrats. A platform has been made on which all honorable Nationals may stand, and they are left free to vote their convictions. He believes now that the action of the Convention will reduce Piatt's vote more than a direct nomination would have done—that it will slough off the bad elements and put the National party on a respectable and progressive basis.

A Piatt National said to one of Cary's friends to-day: "I'll bet that the first speech Cary makes will be for Tom Ewing." "I shouldn't wonder if that should turn out to be a fact," was the answer, and it may be regarded as significant.

All the movers in the Toledo Convention seem to be happy, and not in the least disturbed by the Piatt-Schilling party. They say that all the opposition in the new Convention in Lucas county was led by men who have not characters which will bear investigation. Charley Coughlin, the editor of the *True Nationalist*, says Ewing will carry Lucas county by two thousand. Sherwood and others are still more sanguine, and put the majority at three thousand. Major Dodd says Ewing will have three or four thousand majority in Lucas, and that the Democratic Legislative ticket will be elected.

(Enquirer Editorial.)

The result of the Toledo Convention will be that the honest and earnest Nationals of the State will vote for Ewing and Rice. We believe, however, that it would have been better had the Convention yesterday openly and promptly said so. It would have been consistent, honorable, wise, in the Convention to formally nominate Ewing and Rice as its candidates on that platform, for it expresses their belief, and their nominations would have assured the success of their doctrine in the State. After the advice of such men as Peter Cooper and others, the motives of the Convention could not have been intelligently or honestly suspected, and the fear of such suspicion, we understand, was the only thing that prevented the nomination of Ewing and Rice. But it is not doubted that Ewing and Rice will receive nearly the entire vote of the "Nationals" of the State.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Private Marriage Is Discovered and the Bride Commits Suicide.

The Husband Unsuccessfully Attempts to Follow Her.

[Woodson County (Kan.) Post, June 20.]

From Dr. J. L. Jones of this city, we learn the particulars of a melancholy tragedy, which has taken from family and friends one of Perry township's fairest and most intelligent young ladies, and but for a fortunate accident would also have lost to them a most worthy young man.

Miss Mary Holt was the daughter of Jacob Holt, a man of wealth and prominence, and one of the most respected citizens of Perry township. She was in the prime of her young life, intelligent, cultured and refined. She will be remembered by many of the teachers of this county as an attendant at institutes and examinations. She was respected by all, admired by many and most fondly loved by one. James Ashburn was a worthy young man, living on a farm near by. Between himself and the fair Mary there had sprung up an attachment which, beginning in joy, has been the death of one, and will be a lifelong blight on the other.

The family of the young lady were averse to her attachment with this young man, and had provided what they deemed a more eligible suitor, who was expected to arrive in a short time to claim the hand of the young lady against her will, but at the bidding of her parents. To secure themselves against the rigor of parental demands, the young people resolved upon private marriage, which was solemnized by 'Esquire Waldrip about three weeks ago, only a few trusted friends being present. They went to their respective homes, and only met occasionally in company with a sister of the young wife.

On last Saturday Mr. Ashburn communicated to his wife the fact that their secret had been divulged, and that it would be impossible to keep it from her parents. She declared that she would die before she would face the storm of parental indignation such communication would bring upon her, while he endeavored to dissuade and comfort her. Immediately on her return home, however, she went to her room and swallowed a dose of strychnine, and in thirty minutes she was a corpse. The young husband, in the agony of his grief, declared that they should not be long parted, but was closely watched by anxious friends.

On Sunday he was informed by his cousin, in whose care he had been left, that the funeral procession would pass the house soon, and was asked if he would go. He replied that he would, and directed the young man to go and get the horses ready. Hardly had his companion left the room until the report of a pistol was heard, and, hurrying back, he found young Ashburn on the floor, weltering in his own blood. The muzzle of the pistol had been placed almost against his forehead, but in the excitement of his crazy grief the range had been too low, and the ball, ranging downward, had lodged in his face, without inflicting a necessarily fatal wound. He is now under the care of physicians, who entertain strong hopes of his recovery. Should he recover, he will be removed as soon as possible from the sorrowful associations of his present home and taken to Indiana, where he formerly lived.

THE MYSTERY CLEARED.

Arrest in Boston of the Murderer of Mrs. Hull.

BOSTON, June 23.—The murderer of Mrs. Huil of New York was arrested in this city to-night, and is now in the custody of the police authorities. His name is Chastine Cox, a copper-colored negro, who has been employed as waiter for a year and a half in the neighborhood of the Hull residence in New York City. This negro made his appearance in Boston a week ago to-day and, as is now known, went into a pawnbroker shop, where he disposed of a cameo set of jewelry. About the same time, the Superintendent of Pawnbrokers received from New York a description of the property, and this set was found by the officer in a pawnbrokers shop in this city. The pawnbroker then furnished the officers with a description of the party who pawned it. The search which was then commenced revealed the fact that the negro Cox, after getting rid of the jewelry went to New York and remained there two or three days. In the meantime, he made some alterations in the character and color of his clothing. Cox has been taken to New York and his trial will immediately take place.

THE OLD WORLD.

The English Government Opposing the Irish University Bill.

Joint Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument by Italy and Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, June 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, previous to his announcement that the Government would embody their views on the subject of the Irish University question in the bill to be introduced in the House of Lords, Right Hon. Richard Asheton Cross pointed out that the O'Conner Don's bill proposed to create a third university, which the Government considered unnecessary. They thought it would be better to deal with the matter by an act for the affiliation of colleges to the existing universities. It was impossible for the Government to agree to a State endowment for any sect.

CONDITION OF THE SILVER MARKET.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "The silver market, at the close of yesterday, was steadier than during the whole of the past week. It is stated in some quarters that yesterday's purchases were for Austria, and it is even thought a demand for Austria is imminent. There is hardly any demand for India, but should Austria prove to be a large buyer a further fall in prices may perhaps be arrested."

SCULLERS HONORED IN A THEATER.

LONDON, June 2.—2 A.M.—The *Sportsman* reports that at the Theater Royal at Newcastle last night, after the performance of "Little Emily," the trial scene from "There's Millions In It" was represented. The jury in the play was composed of Hanlan Elliott, Hawdon and other scullers. At the end of the trial Hanlan and Elliott were presented with gold medals. Both Hanlan and Elliott responded to presentation addresses. The latter said, if he won the Boyd match he would go to America and row Courtney, and if he defeated Courtney he would meet Hanlan in American waters and try to bring the cup back to England.

The *Standard*, in a financial article this morning, says a novel feature of the Bank of England yesterday was a receipt of £120,000 from the United States, remitted in payment of called American bonds, returned to New York for redemption.

GERMANY.

RAPID PROGRESS MAKING ON THE TARIFF BILL.

BERLIN, June 25.—The German Reichstag, by a large majority, has approved the Goverament's proposals in regard to the duty on oil, grease, lard, soap and perfumery. The Tariff and Tobacco Commissions are getting through with their labors with equal rapidity, so there is every prospect of Prince Bismarck realizing his wish for a speedy increase of the revenue.

The Tariff Committee has adopted Frankenstein's motion providing that the yearly yield from customs and tobacco taxes in excess of a fixed amount shall be remitted to the Federal States in proportion to their population. Von Bennigsen's motion transferring the surplus of the budget to the Federal States was rejected.

The Directors of the Imperial Bank of Germany passed a resolution declaring that the increase of the silver coinage of Germany is imperatively necessary.

ITALY.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

ROME, June 25.—The monument on the battle field of Custozza, in memory of the slain in the battle between the Italians and Austrians, on the 24th of June, 1866, was dedicated yesterday. Prince Amadeus represented Italy, and Field Marshal, Count Von Thun Hohenstein, specially delegated by the Emperor, represented Austria. Deputations from the Italian Parliament and army were present. All the speeches expressed cordial sentiments toward the Austrians.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE body of the Prince Imperial will arrive in London about the 28th of July.

THE insurrection in Algeria is ended, and 4,000 insurgents are in the hands of the French.

IT is believed in diplomatic circles that the Porte will consent to the abdication of the Khedive.

THE committee to which the divorce bill was referred, has pronounced in favor of re-establishing divorce in France.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Coach Containing a Funeral Party Thrown From the Track.

Six Persons of the Party Severely Injured, One Fatally.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Atlantic Express, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad, due here at 1:30 P. M., met with a serious accident when near Hamburgh, about five miles from this city. A special coach of the Cleveland, Crestline, Chicago & Indianapolis railroad, attached to the train at Dayton, Ohio, containing a funeral party of eleven persons, bound for Medina, New York, where the body of the wife of Col. E. F. Brown of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, was to be interred, was thrown from the track and partly turned over, the intense heat having, it is believed, spread the rails. The following are the casualities: O. E. Britt of Milwaukee, Wis., spine and right leg fractured; cannot recover. Mrs. Edward Marshall of Medina, N. Y., badly injured in her head and internally; will probably die; has been lying unconscious since being injured. Mrs. Chaplain Earnshaw of the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, severely injured in her head and back; will probably recover. Mrs. P. D. Beecher of the Soldiers' Home, painfully injured on her head. Mayor R. E. Fleming of the Soldiers' Home, shoulder dislocated. E. F. Brown, Jr., head and leg bruised. The injured parties were taken to a hotel in this city and cared for. All of the train, excepting the ill-fated car, remained upon the track. Mrs. Marshall was found with the coffin containing the body of Mrs. Brown lying across her back. The remains were but little disturbed. The other occupants of the car were only slightly bruised.

CONKLING SKETCHED.

The Insolent, Arrogant and Vindictive Peacock of the Senate.

(Washington Letter Philadelphia Times.)

* * * Conkling has been so insolent toward the Democrats for many months that it is a wonder personal difficulties have not occurred on the floor of the Senate. His manner is so exasperating, his sneer so insulting, to say nothing of his sarcasm, which is cutting beyond description, that it is difficult for anybody listening to him to maintain his self-control, even though he may not be particularly interested on the opposite side. He has the happiest faculty of being disagreeable of any Senator on that floor. It is impossible for anybody to like Conkling, and it is impossible to keep from respecting his ability as a statesman, his power as an orator, or his cleverness as an actor. Conkling has no intimates. To be on friendly terms with Conkling you must have the same opinion he has, namely, that he is second only to the Creator and that you are not above the worms. You can get along with Conkling on no other terms. You must submit to be treated as a menial, you must sink all idea of personal manhood, you must have no sensitiveness or resentments, and you must be ready to do his bidding. On these terms you can bask in Conkling's acquaintanceship, and he will, when the fit strikes him, smile on you and patronize you. He is the most self-conscious of men. He never for a moment forgets himself. He never says a word, makes a gesture or takes a step that is not premeditated. He never gives himself the luxury of forgetting himself long enough to remember that God created other beings, and these wretched traits in his character seem to grow on him. The difficulty with Lamar, as I have said, has been growing for some time. The Democrats some time ago made up their minds that they would not stand his insolence, and had not Lamar pounced upon them some other Senator must have done so sooner or later. So great is the Democrats' hatred of Conkling that very few of them pass the commonest civilities with him. On the Republican side he is almost as unpopular. The Republicans are very proud of his ability and his fighting propensities—he helps out the timid wonderfully—but he is on good terms with very few, and such are mostly those who are willing to be patronized by him. Nobody doubts Conkling's physical courage. He would fight at the drop of a hat, but he would never send a challenge, and I do not believe he would accept one. The probability is that he would kick down the man who would bring him a hostile message. Personally Conkling is an athlete. He stands six feet three inches high, his shoulders are broad and his muscles like wire cables. Beside he is a trained gymnast. He practices daily with Indian clubs, dumb-bells, horizontal bars, sand bags and boxing gloves, and with the latter he is very expert. So it would not be healthy for any Senator on that floor to try conclusions with Conkling in a physical encounter. Lamar, on the other hand, is a feeble man, slight of frame and bowed down by ill health. He scarcely has the strength to make an hour's speech. Personally he is the most courteous of gentlemen. He is occasionally somewhat different, owing to the effects of opiates, but his manners are always gentlemanly. Of course nothing more will be done between the two gentlemen in the matter of their quarrel. Lamar is satisfied with having charged Conkling as guilty of falsehood and expressed his unutterable contempt for him, and Conkling is satisfied with having called Lamar a blackguard, a coward and a liar. Everybody seems to be satisfied, but to my thinking the scene was unworthy the floor of the Senate and disgusting, ungentlemanly and brutal in any place. Conkling, however, unless he mends his ways, is likely to have other difficulties, for the Democrats are determined to endure his insolence no longer.

CONKLING MAKES DON CAMERON MAD.

(Washington Dispatch to New York Sun.)

Mr. Conkling angered another Senator to-day, and this time it was one of his party associates, Don Cameron was in conversation with Mr. Ransom, whose desk is only a few feet from Mr. Conkling's. The Senator from New York was making a speech on one of his amendments to the army bill, and he reproved Cameron for disturbing him in a tone audible to the occupants of the galleries. Cameron appeared to be greatly angered. He turned sharply toward Conkling, and, shaking his finger at him, walked to the cloak room on the Republican side of the chamber. Subsequently he returned to Mr. Ransom's desk and renewed the conversation. Mr. Conkling, having, finished speaking, crossed to where Cameron stood, and, taking him by the arm, apparently apologized.

A NEW YORK REPUBLICAN VIEW.

[New York Evening Post (Rep.)]

A great statesman scarcely could serve three consecutive terms in the Senate of the United States without making a national reputation; but this man has no such reputation. He has no political influence outside of New York. He is rarely mentioned beyond the borders of his own State—never as an influential leader of the opinion of the country. He has associated himself with no great measure. While important exigencies were calling other Senators to their feet and identifying the names of even small States with public policies, this man was silent—no matter whether from ignorance or indifference. He was known all this time only as a dispenser of petty patronage, a manipulator of partisan caucauses and conventions. His strength was derived from these sources alone. At last, however, he made himself famous. He has attained the proud pre-eminence of the only Senator of New York who has adorned his speeches in the Senate with words which would scarcely be tolerated in a Tammany primary meeting in the Fourth ward of this city. It is a sorry spectacle with which the Empire State is entertained—that of her senior Senator strutting and fuming in the Senate Chamber like a bully and using the vile phrases of the gutter.

Starving Himself to Death.

(New York Sun.)

A strange case is that of young William Blake of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Barely 23 years old, the son of a rich man, a young man of pure life, a member of the Presbyterian Church of Allentown, recently a promising and ambitious student in Princeton College, he is starving himself to death. In his junior year at college a disease manifested itself which has since been pronounced by the doctors to be a paralysis produced by a spinal affection, and incurable. On learning that he was to be a cripple for life, the young man lost heart and hope, saying that death was preferable to such a life as lay before him. About a month ago he refused to eat anything but toast, drinking tea without milk. This diet he kept up for two weeks. For the past sixteen days he refused to swallow anything but water, announcing his purpose to starve himself to death. All the entreaties of the family have been unavailing. Although reduced almost to a skeleton, he says that he is perfectly comfortable, reads his Virgil, and chats pleasantly with those around him. "I mean to die, and I will," he says. There is a streak of insanity in the blood, and the fact is now recalled that one of young Blake's grandfathers hanged himself.

Summer Board.

(Portland Advertiser.)

A gentleman wishing to obtain board for his wife and family in the country, was directed to a neat-looking farmhouse kept by an old farmer and his wife. A brief inspection satisfied him that the place would suit him. "But now as to terms," he said. "Waal," drawled the farmer, "you have six children, you say?" "Yes, sir." The old gentleman reflected a few minutes and then replied: "Last year I took children at half price. Do you see them p'ar trees and berry bushes? Well, this year I will charge full price for the young 'uns, and throw in your wife and yourself for nothin'."

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Important Decisions to Bankers, Tradesmen and Depositors.

The Junction Railroad Case—The Transportation Company Dissolution Case—Divorce Suit.

Judge White on Monday delivered an opinion on the reserved question of law in the case of the Shoe & Leather Bank against James McKibben. This was an action on a note for $400 at four months drawn by K. H. Palmer Jr., to the order of defendant and by him indorsed. When the note matured it was placed in the hands of a notary who inquired at the bank for the residence and place of business of the drawer, and was informed that he had removed to the vicinity of Meadville. He thereupon protested the note for nonpayment, and gave notice thereof to the indorser. J. D. Frazier, the cashier of the bank that discounted the note, testified that inquiries had been made for the place of business of the drawer, and a letter was sent to Meadville, inquiring for his whereabouts, but no reply was received.

The reserved question was: Does the evidence prove such a demand of payment of the drawer as to fix the indorser and enable the plaintiff to recover?

Judge White says: "If the drawer had suddenly removed from the city, and that fact was unknown to the holder until the note fell due, perhaps the holder would not be required to send the note after him, if it would not reach him and and be protested on that day. But the evidence clearly indicates, that before its maturity at the bank the drawer had moved to the vicinity of Meadville. It was the general report. The cashier had been so informed and wrote to Meadville, and received no reply. When the drawer has removed to another part of the State and the note, as is in this case, is not made payable at any particular place, it is the duty of the holder to send the note after him and have it duly presented for payment, if his place of residence can be ascertained by reasonable diligence and inquiry before the indorser can be held liable. Was this reasonable diligence in the case? We think not. Further inquiries should have been made. A letter addressed to him at Meadville to which no reply was received was not sufficient. Further inquiries here or at Meadville would most likely have enabled the bank to ascertain the exact residence. The cashier learned that he had removed to the vicinity of Meadville, and such was the general report, but he made no further inquiries. The reserved question is therefore decided in favor of the defendant, and judgment given for the defendant *non obstante veredicto*.

REGARDING DEPOSITS.

Judge White also delivered an opinion on the reserved question of law in the case of Samuel Burrell against the Dollar Savings Bank. Burrell was a depositor in the bank. In some manner his bank book was lost, and the person who got possession of it, either by theft or otherwise, forged a check for $195 which was presented to be paid and cash paid out. Not until some months afterwards did Burrell discover this and when he made a demand on the bank for the money they claimed that the bank was entitled to a credit of $195, on the ground that its rules and regulations require the depositor to keep his book safe, and relieve the bank from responsibility in case a book be presented by some one other than the owner of it. Suit was brought to recover the entire amount of the deposit, including the $195, and the jury were instructed to render their verdict, subject to reserved question of law. The question was decided in the following opinion:

Sections one and ten of Article twelve of the rules and regulations of the defendant Company, are reasonable and proper for the defendant Company, and not unreasonable or too strict upon depositors. It is not requiring too much of them to keep their deposit books safely, and it is expressly so stipulated in the contract with them. The depositor is presumed to know what the rules and regulations in his book require. If he cannot read he should inquire what they are. Common sense tells him that they are there for some purpose, and common prudence would dictate that he should inquire of some one what they are and how they may effect him. Besides, section ten was printed by itself, in large type, on the first page, making it very prominent to the eye. We are, therefore, of opinion that the credit of $195 should be allowed. Judgment is ordered to be entered for the plaintiff for $194 07, on the verdict, on payment of the verdict fee. Judge Kirkpatrick dissented.

THE JUNCTION RAILROD CASE.

The counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the case of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Central road of New Jersey against the Junction road, which was argued in the U. S. Circuit Court some days ago, on Friday, by permission, filed a brief of points and authorities in support of their argument. It expresses the views of Wayne McVeagh, Esq., Chapman Biddle, Esq., and John Scott, Esq., but as it takes the form of an answer to the argument on the other side, it is more than probable that John C. Bullitt, Esq., and Samuel Dickson, Esq., counsel for complainants, will also submit a supplementary brief. It will be remembered that this suit grows out of an application for an injunction to restrain the roads named above as defendants from preventing the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company from going over the Junction road through the yard of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at West Philadelphia. The brief states that no authority has been or can be produced for the issue of a preliminary injunction in such a case as this one and cites numerous authorities in support of this view. The brief further says that the affidavit of George B. Roberts, as stockholder of the Junction road, is a complete answer to the relief asked. He explicitly denies, under oath, that the relief asked will be of any advantage to that company, and says that on the contrary it will result to its great injury. This affidavit, counsel say, more than counterbalances the bill filed by Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Taylor. In conclusion, the brief says the whole tenor of the legislation of Pennsylvania upon this subject shows that even the corporations of our own State are not permitted to run their cars over the railroads of other companies without the consent of those companies.

NOT YET DISSOLVED—DIVORCE CASE—AN OLD SUIT.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Union Railroad & Transportation Company applied to the Court for a dissolution of charter. Auditor General Schell filed objections on the ground that certain taxes were still due the State. On Saturday, when the matter again came before court, Deputy Auditor General Lyman D. Gilbert filed additional objections to the dissolution. John Dalzell, Esq., for the company, asked that the matter go over for a week or two, and an order to this effect was made.

A decree of divorce was granted in the case of Thomas H. Magogney against Melissa Magogney. The ground was unfaithfulness to marriage vows. The parties were married in 1868 and lived together until November, 1877, when the wife left for St. Louis with one Isaac W. Duncan, with whom she is said to have lived there as wife. Duncan subsequently deserted her, and she returned to this city. She left with $1,800 belonging to her father. The wife's maiden name is Aber. She resided with her parents at Coal Valley, Jefferson township, until the time of her marriage. She is now residing with her father.

The case of P. H. Laufman and William Laufman against the city and Jacob H. Walter was argued in the Common Pleas No. 1. The case has been pending for some years. The firm of C. Howard & Co. assigned $10,000 due from the city for a water works contract to plaintiffs. This contract was subsequently transferred to J. H. Walter, who finished it and received the money. The plaintiffs claim that as all parties knew of the assignment to them of the $10,000 by Howard & Co., the money should have been paid to them.

THE use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will keep the hair soft and glossy.

Dr. O'Keefe's May Apple Pills,
for Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Bilious Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Constipation, Piles, Pain in Right side under Shoulder Blade, Jaundice. 25 cents; at Druggists.
je25:1wd&1tw

THE RAINDROP,
a monthly magazine of interesting stories for young people. Terms one dollar a year. Send ten cents for a specimen number. Address THE RAINDROP, TURTLE CREEK, PA. je14:4t

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,
for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhoea, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. je25:1w&1tw

A CHURCH COMMITTEE at Paris, Ind., is trying to find out whether the Rev. Thomas Cooper really did say of one of his elders, "He is a hell of a prayist."

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,
for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. je25:1wd&1tw

Nothing Venture, Nothing Win.
While moralists differ as to the beneficial effects on the community, as to the advantage gained from a lottery in preference to a direct tax, there can be no doubt that the happy recipients of the many large sums that are so frequently given by the Louisiana State Lottery are benefited. The attractive sum of $30,000 may become the property of some one of our reade s who is willing to venture two dollars by remitting it to M. A. Dauphin, P O. Box 692, New Orleans, before July 8th, when the 110th monthly distribution occurs.

ESTABLISHED - - 1845

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE!

—} Sign of Giant Teapot Steaming, {—

WM. HASLAGE,

18 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞PIC-NIC GOODS!

1879.

Prepare for the 4th of July!

The largest stock of all kinds Pic-Nic Goods in the city retailed at the lowest wholesale prices. Persons getting up pic-nic parties will save money by buying your articles at the Old Country Tea House. We pack very carefully and deliver at any depot free of charge. Call and examine our stock.

COOKED MEATS IN CANS,

Ready for immediate use.

Corned Beef, 1-lb cans 25c, 2-lb cans 35c, 4-lb cans 65c.
Corned Beef Tongue, 1-lb cans 15c, 2-lb cans 30c.
Fresh Boiled Beef, 1 lb cans 25c.
Pigs' Feet, 1-lb cans 18c, 2-lb cans 25c.
Boneless Pigs' Feet, 2-lb cans 25c.
Pork Tenderloins, 2-lb cans 25c.
Boiled Pork Tenderloins, 2-lb cans 25c.
Stewed Kidneys, 2-lb cans 30c.
Plain Tripe, 2-lb cans 30c.

ROAST MEATS IN CANS,

Ready for use.

Roast Beef, 1-lb cans 20c, 2-lb cans 30c.
Roast Mutton, 2-lb cans 30c.
Roast Chicken, 2-lb cans 38c.
Roast Turkey, 2-lb cans 38c.
Roast Duck, 2-lb cans 30c.
Roast Goose, 2-lb cans 30c.
Roast Veal, 2-lb cans 30c.

POTTED MEATS.

Potted Ham, 1-lb cans 25c.
Potted Chicken, 1-lb cans, 35c.
Potted Turkey, 1-lb cans 35c.
Potted Game, 1-lb cans 35c.
Potted Tongue, 1-lb cans 35c.

UNDERWOOD'S DEVILED GOODS.

Deviled Chicken, 1-lb cans 40c.
Deviled Ham, 1-lb cans 30c.
Deviled Lobster, 1-lb cans 25c.
Deviled Tongue, 1-lb cans 40c.
Deviled Turkey, 1-lb cans 35c.

Fruit Syrups, &c., for Cool Drinks

Lemon Syrup, pints 30c, quarts 45c.
Raspberry Syrup, pints 30c, quarts 45c.
Orange Syrup, p

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

MR. GEORGE PERRITTE of Cannonsburg, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff of Washington county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Perritte's chances for election are considered good, inasmuch as he has a good army record and will receive a large share of the soldier vote. He served about two years in the Eighth Reserves, and was afterwards a member of the mounted band attached to Gen. Custer's command, which participated in many of the famous cavalry charges headed by that gallant and dashing leader, and which woke the echoes at Appomatax, on the day of Lee's surrender, with Yankee Doodle and other lively airs.

LANCASTER county has selected the following delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Upper Senatorial district—H. A. Miley, city; E. R. Workman, East Hempfield; J. L. Fasnacht, Bambridge; J. L. Jacobs, Maytown; J. H. De Haven, Chinchtown. Lower district—Samuel Long, Willow street; H. L. Townsend, Smyrna; W W. Busser, Intercourse. The delegates were not instructed, but are for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

THE Democrats of Delaware on Tuesday elected S. S. Sample, Senatorial, and H J. Reilly and Smith Williams Representative delegates to the State Convention. Mr Fairlamb offered a resolution requesting delegates to support Barr for State Treasurer. After considerable discussion the resolution was voted down, Mr. John B. Rhodes, offering one in its place, stating that although the convention had nothing against Mr. Barr, yet it preferred to send its delegates uninstructed. This was adopted. A resolution eulogizing the Democratic members in both Houses of Congress for the course pursued in the last session was laid on the table.

SAYS the Warren *Ledger*: D. O. Barr, Esq., of Pittsburgh, seems destined to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer at the July Convention. There can be no better candidate, and when elected, no better official.

THE Delaware County Democratic Convention, which selected delegates to the State Convention who are favorable to D. O. Barr, Esq., adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the convention in declining to instruct the delegates for Daniel O. Barr, Esq., was not designed to militate against that gentleman for the office of State Treasurer, as we have the highest opinion of his eminent werth and personal integrity, but only that we prefer to send our delegates uninstructed.

(From the Ebensburg Freeman.)

IT has been made very manifest during the last two weeks that Daniel O. Barr of Pittsburgh will be a very formidable candidate before the approaching Democratic State Convention for nomination as State Treasurer. Within that time Armstrong, Westmoreland, Fayette, Lawrence, Crawford, Washington, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mercer and Dauphin counties have elected their delegates and instructed them to vote for him, as Cambria county will undoubtedly do next Monday week, while in some other counties in which delegates have been chosen they are said to be in his favor. If Mr. Barr should receive the nomination and be elected, those who know him will have an abiding faith that his administration of the affairs of the Treasury will be both honorable and creditable.

(From the Harrisburg Patriot.)

IT will be seen by the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this city yesterday and reported in another column, that Mr. Daniel O. Barr of Pittsburgh is the choice of the Democracy of Dauphin county for next State Treasurer. In the contest for State Treasurer two years ago Mr. Barr developed a strength which was only overcome by the great personal popularity of Col. Noyes. He is a man of excellent character and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens of Allegheny county. Long identified with the banking interests of Pittsburgh, he possesses first-rate business qualifications and the requisite experience for the responsible position of State Treasurer. The financial interests of the commonwealth would be safe in his hands.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

A New York Editor's Address on Its Needs and Possibilities.

The address of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at the twenty-third annual convention of the New York Press Association at Rochester, entitled "Our Common Work—Its Needs, Tendencies and Possibilities," was an admirable presentation of the history, the present status and the prospects of newspaper publication, but too long to allow us the pleasure of unabbreviated quotation. We reproduce from it only a few especially readable extracts.

Are we likely soon to have cheaper newspapers? You have all been confronted of late years by an occasional growl like this: "Everybody has to take lower prices nowadays. Wages are down, the cost of living is down, everything else has come down to what it was before the war; why don't you put down the price of your paper?" But the newspapers have not come down to the prices before the war, and I make bold to say the sagacious ones will not. The Philadelphia *Ledger* before the war was sold at 1 cent. I venture to predict that it is not ever again sold at that price it will be many years hence. The New York quarto dailies used to be furnished at 2 cents. Who thinks of seeing papers like those of to-day sold at 2 cents again?

A short answer to the inquiring growler may be readily given: "We will come down to ante-war prices whenever you are ready to accept an ante-war newspaper."

Why should the busy man read the history of yesterday at a greater disadvantage than the history of 100 years ago? Yet that of 100 years ago has been most carefully collated, sifted, winnowed, relieved of superfluage, arranged in proper perspective. You are not forced to read the official documents, to burrow among the dry reports, to study with minute and painstaking care the *disjecta membra*. You are not loaded with facts that are useless, particulars that give no form or color to the picture. All this waste is removed. * * * I do not mean that the news of to-day must be dwarfed into the space it would receive in the history of 100 years hence. It must, of course, be treated with the fullness which the present, or if you will, the fleeting interest in it demands. But the eclectic principle is precisely the same. The reader of to-day is entitled to have the story of the day told for him as skillfully as if it were the story of 100 years ago; as attractively, in proportion to his interest in it; as briefly, with as little waste and as rigid an exclusion of everything that does not add to the vividness and fidelity of the picture.

A great newspaper must make money. Money-making indeed may not be the sole object; may, perhaps, not be the chief object, since it is a profession, and not a mere trade, which editors conduct. But whether for influence or durable success, a sound commercial basis is indispensable to a great daily newspaper. Prosperity carries weight; solvency gives a sense of security. The paper which supports itself respectably can better expect to have its opinions regarded by others. It must, therefore, rest for its chief support upon the honest sale of wares the public want. Whenever it does not, it becomes a mere journal of propagandism, and it lacks influence precisely in proportion as it lives by passing the hat.

Shall we not soon recognize the fact that the fast printing presses, demanded by the needs of the great newspapers, are not adapted to the printing of engravings? Can we not persuade advertisers to abandon the effort to make these presses do what they never were intended to do? If double prices for cuts will not persuade them out of it, if blotches where they look for pictures will not, then will it not soon be time to try stones instead of grass, and to drive the cuts out of your advertising orchards at any cost?

There is not a newspaper to-day in New York faulty as they all are, that is not better than its audience. There is not an editor in New York who does not know the fortune that awaits the man there who is willing to make a daily paper as disreputable and vile as 150,000 readers would be willing to buy. It is the newspaper opportunity of the time—the only great opportunity that has come since the concentration of capital and mechanical facilities gave the monopoly of the present field to the existing journals.

It is not true that the ability press is declining. The papers of the country are better written now than they ever were before. They are better edited. Their average courtesy is greater; their average morality is purer; their average tendency higher.

NEVER RETURN.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health, never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column. je22:2tW

A Time-Honored Custom.

For the one hundred and tenth time the announcement is made that, in accordance with its vested rights secured by an inviolable charter, The Louisiana State Lottery Company will, as is its regular custom, proceed on the second Tuesday of next and every month to have, in the city of New Orleans, its regular monthly distribution, when $110,400 will be divided fairly among the purchasers of the tickets. The price, Two Dollars; halves, One Dollar each. For further information, address at once, M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. 28:W

POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. O. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,

OF McCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER,

OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. jn2:d&Wtc

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9-d:MWFS:W-eow-NR

AYER'S

SARSAPARILLA!

Nothing short of unassailable benefits conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

For sale by all dealers. ap3:lw&W-2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** especially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples, it is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated, the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c.	$1 00	and $1 75
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	50
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

se23:MWFaW-eow

POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES, TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:ad&W

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1879—116th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $250,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$250,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
200 Prizes of 50		10,000
500 Prizes of 20		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of $250		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or same at

319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD AND JUBAL A. EARLY.

el9:ewx3w&Je21:W3t

FREE NERVE and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11tW

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. ap7:wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.

Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

79 FIFTH AVENUE.

mh20:AD 3m

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878:

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376:

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June, 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878:

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to change their business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the said firm, was as follows, viz.: the said George K. Shoenberger contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash.

5. That the said partnership, now renewed and continued will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER, General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER, Special Partners.

je21:6tW

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.

10TH

POPULAR DRAWING OF THE

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE, In the City of Louisville, on

THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a GRAND CONCERT will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticket-holders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes, 500	each	10,000
100 Prizes, 100	each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50	each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10	each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes, 200	each	1,800
9 Prizes, 100	each	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—After July 31st, drawings will occur monthly. je12:TTS-bc&W:tly29

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.

THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my3:6tW

CHEAP ENVELOPES.

I have still on hand a large stock of No. 6 envelopes, which I am selling at 10c per hundred. They answer their purpose just as well as high-priced ones, and societies, business men and others can economize considerably by using them. MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, A European Steamship and Exchange Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 25 to 65 inches diameter and from 10 to 26 feet. Double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 12 Water street. ap6:tf&W R. MUNROE

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS our CIGARS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to Stone & Bayer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10tW-eow

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT WILL PAY

To Read Carefully the Latest Price List OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

NEWPORT BUTTON AND TIE

Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER, AT

C. D. SIMEN'S.

Child's Bright Gr. Button Shoes,		7 to 10	..	85
" " Goat "	"	7 to 10	..	$1 00
Misses' " Grain "	"	11 to 2	..	1 10
" " Goat "	"	11 to 2	..	1 25
Ladies' " Grain Lace	"	3 to 8	..	1 00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters			..	75
" " Silkgore "	"		..	1 00
" " Button Shoes			..	1 25
" " Front Seam Button Shoes				1 50
" " Kid Foxed "				1 50
" " " Lace Shoes			..	1 00
" Kid Newport Ties			..	1 00
" Turkey Morrocco Newport Button				1 00
" Fine Kid Fancy Slippers			..	75
" Lasting Slippers			..	50
" Kid and Morocco Button Shoes			..	1 75
" Turkey Morrocco High Lace Shoes				1 50
" Kid and Morocco Front Seam B'n				2 00
Boys' and Youths' Cong. Gaiters			..	1 00
" A. Calf and Box-toe Buckle Alexis				1 25
" " Lace Walkinphast			..	1 25
" B. Calf Button Shoes			..	1 50
Men's Extra Heavy Sole Shoes			..	1 00
" Heavy Sole Congress Gaiters			..	1 25
" " Buckle Shoes			..	1 50
" B. Calf Button Shoes			..	2 00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes			..	2 50
" B. Calf Boots			..	2 00
" Custom-made Calf Boots			..	2 50
" Fine Calf Dress Boots			$3 00 and	3 50
" B. Calf Low Shoes			..	1 25
" Imit. Goat Low Shoes			$1 50 and	1 75
" Fine Goat "			..	2 00
" Extra Fine Calf Low Shoes, to button and tie			..	2 50
" Hob-nail Brogans			..	1 00
" Working Shoes			..	85

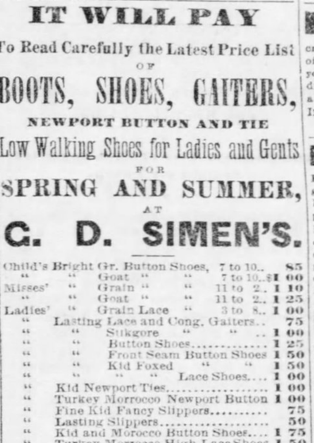
78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

mh1:SMW-bt&W

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fire Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Rifling Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mod

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices. jul4:d&Wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures constantly from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary Complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:lyW

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at 131 Fifth avenue, Room 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine D. J. Roush's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the country. This Digger will dig and gather 5 acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low. je14:W1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no15:eod&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Novelty Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, as vehicle for the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency by the most natural way, viz: Direct to the Seminal Glands, the seat of the disease, acting by Absorption and passing into the circulation, thereby reaching the Prostatic Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. Those of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience. It is quickly dissolved and absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, thereby overcoming all debility and exhaustion, giving the death to those nervous, excitable feelings of the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc., and the numerous train of premature old age usually accompanying this terrible, and rendering perfect Sexual Vigor, which has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a prominent success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these complaints, as many can bear witness to, with bad little if any permanent good. There is no nauseous dose about the Preparation. Proof and observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now considered by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of curing the most obstinate and complicated cases of Seminal Weakness, and is well known to be the cause of millions of secret vices, which Quacks prey upon with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Pastille is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent to any address, under seal, by mail or express, on receipt of $3. The Pastille is perfectly harmless, and in most cases effects a permanent cure in severe cases $5. Three boxes, lasting three full months, will cure the most severe case. Pamphlet containing Prospectus, Testimonials, Directions for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and should be studied by the afflicted before purchasing. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

ABOOK For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and startling Treatise on Social Science, containing Creative Manhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Advice to Bridegroom and Bride, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Social Purity and Matrimony compared, Conception, Continence, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorces, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a "Private Medical Adviser," on diseases resulting from impure sexual connections, and on self-abuse (the secret habit of youth), and its effects on after life, such as Nervousness, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains more than is sold in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Wood-cuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. no2-sw&W

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORC

WESTON, THE CHAMPION.

He Makes the Highest Score on Record, 550 Miles.

During the Closing Hours He Goes Round the Track Like a Steam Engine,

The Excitement Being Beyond All Bounds—How the News of the American's Triumph Was Received in New York.

LONDON, June 21.—The pedestrian match was finished at 10:55. Weston had made 550 and Brown 453 miles. This beats Brown's record in the last match and all previous records. About 5,000 persons witnessed the finish. Weston wins his bet with Sir John Astley that he would make 550 miles. Rowell, who brought away the belt from New York, says he will challenge Weston immediately.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A London dispatch, timed 11 o'clock, says: "The great contest is finished and Weston is being proclaimed with shouts and cheers the "Champion of the World." Weston completed his 550th mile at precisely eleven o'clock, thereby winning the belt, his bet and the championship. From two o'clock this afternoon until eight Weston accomplished the astonishing feat of making five miles an hour. During these six hours the excitement was something wonderful, and the plucky hero of the hour was greeted with shouts and cheers as he boldly plodded along against time. From eight o'clock the excitement steadily increased and reached its culminating point just before the finish. At half-past nine, Weston had made the highest score on record, namely, 543 miles and 5 laps, beating "Blower" Brown's great score of 542 miles. The hall at this time was filled with an enthusiastic crowd, who seemed never to grow tired of cheering. Weston, though evidently suffering somewhat from fatigue, maintained a smiling face and was the recipient of many friendly greetings. The great struggle came to an end at eleven o'clock, Weston doing 550 miles with five minutes to spare.

"During the closing hours of the great performance, Weston looked in good trim, and at times went around the track like a steam engine. Large numbers of Americans were present. The cheering was lusty and hearty as Weston broke into brisk runs."

ANOTHER STRUGGLE ON THIS SIDE.

Weston probably starts for New York at an early day. Brown is arranging already to go in a few weeks. New York is the rich Lonanza that is now going to be worked by the British pedestrian enthusiasts. Rowell, who was present all day, and clearly did not like the looks of things, also goes out to America at an early day. Panchot returns immediately to complete his plans, so that he can enter the contest for the belt. Ennis, who returns in a fortnight $2,000 out of pocket, also enters for the struggle at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Weston breakfasts with Sir John Astley on Monday, and makes a farewell speech at the complimentary performance of the Mohawk Minstrels on Tuesday, under the patronage of Astley.

THE STORY OF 1877.

How Grant Proposed to Inaugurate Civil War in Every Northern State

By Arresting Tilden Should He Assert His Right to the Presidency.

The New York *World* publishes an article referred to briefly by telegraph, showing what Grant planned during the Presidential troubles in 1876-77 and what he may plan again. It is embodied in an interview with General Woodford, U. S. Attorney of New York, who is an intimate friend of Grant's and accepted that place at the close of Grant's administration because of his supposed ability to carry out the conspiracy, which would have precipitated a civil war in every county of the North. We give the material points of the interview with Woodford:

"In regard to my acceptance of the District-Attorneyship, I can explain that by letting you into the secret of a little bit of history which may astonish you, as it certainly would astonish the quiet citizens of New York. You know how much excitement attended the decision of the Electoral Commission that Mr. Hayes had been elected President in place of Mr. Tilden. The air was immediately filled with rumors of armed resistance to the decision of the commission. It was openly stated that in all the Democratic States bodies of men were being marshaled and drilled for revolution. Threats were made here and at many other points that Mr. Tilden would be inaugurated on the 4th of March in spite of Grant and his army, that the custom-houses would be seized to create a revenue, and that the Democratic President would be seated by a grand popular uprising.

"New York, it was plain, would be the central point of the new revolution. Mr. Tilden would take the oath on the steps of the City Hall at the hands of one of the Democratic judges, and simultaneously the Custom-House and the Sub-Treasury would be seized. Boasts were made that the business men of New York would make no opposition, but acquiesce in the situation from fear of their homes being given over to an incendiary mob."

"Do you think, General, there was any truth in these rumors?"

"I am afraid there was only too much truth in them. Had the series of great Democratic mass-meetings that were proposed for all the large cities been held there is no telling how far the passions of the multitude might have been kindled and to what extremes they might have gone. I know that President Grant and his advisers were very much afraid of the result. But Grant, though he was anxious, never hesitated about the course he was to pursue. He had determined to use every soldier and sailor and gun at his command to put down anything like a Democratic rebellion. If it had been anybody but Grant who stood in the way, Tilden might have been inaugurated and have gotten possession of the revenues in spite of Congress and the Electoral Commission.

"When the rumors of possible trouble first got afloat the President felt the need of having some one at this point who would see that the laws of the United States were promptly and fearlessly executed. He consulted with his friends and decided that it was best to have a soldier in this office—somebody who had smelt powder and would not be afraid of a New York mob. I was sent for to Washington, and there consulted with the President and Cabinet and his military advisers in regard to the situation. Grant told me frankly that there might be trouble here: that he was seriously anxious in view of the great irritation of the public mind; that if there was an attempt at revolution the blame might be laid at his door, and that he was determined to secure the inauguration of Mr. Hayes at all hazards. He then asked me to accept the position of United States District Attorney at New York and insisted that it was my duty to do so. He freely admitted the possible perils of the position, and that I might be placed so that my nerve and judgment could alone avert trouble—since any attempt to inaugurate Mr. Tilden must be crushed out on the spot. Under these circumstances, and by the advice and solicitation of Senator Conkling, I accepted the appointment, received my instructions, and have had a very quiet and peaceable time ever since."

"But yet you think there was real danger? How could you have helped it if it had come? I don't see what the District Attorney had to do with it."

"The danger was real—I can assure you of that. I believe that during the month that closed the Administration of Grant and opened that of Hayes the country stood on the brink of a civil war more terrible than that which we passed through, and it would have drenched the whole North in blood. If Mr. Tilden had listened to his more energetic advisers and insisted on attempting to assume the reins of Government we should have had war in these streets, and I should have been compelled to take an active part in it. No doubt there was a plan to inaugurate Mr. Tilden in this city, but his natural timidity and irresolution would not let him assent to it. I think he was wise in his refusal, but there are many of his followers who will always speak bitterly of him because he did not carry out the scheme of revolution they had so nicely arranged. You see, they have not yet got hold of the Custom-House plunder."

"But, General, suppose that Mr. Tilden had been inaugurated at the City Hall—what could you have done about it, here in a Democratic city?"

"My plans were all laid systematically (you know my old habits of system) and approved by President Grant. We had quietly taken some very effective precautions beforehand. You smile, because you will never realize how near you were to a grand explosion, and that all the materials for a *coup d'etat* were lying loose around you—while good honest citizens went to bed unmoved at night, thinking that all the talk of resistance was mere campaign thunder. I confess that I do not want such another experience. When a man like Grant grows serious over the prospect of war, we may take it for granted that there is something more than threats in the air. I believe that we were in more danger of bloodshed then than in the month that preceded the fall of Sumter. I am sure that if there had been another dotard like James Buchanan in the Presidential chair rebellion would have been inevitable. But everybody knew that Grant was not a man to be trifled with, but one who would use more grapeshot than words and had a firm reliance on artillery to put down a mob. That is the way in which both he and I interpreted the future.

"But you have asked what I intended to do in case Mr. Tilden attempted to carry out his *coup d'etat* and had himself inaugurated on the City Hall steps or elsewhere in this city. My orders and instruction were to seize him at once under a warrant charging him with high treason, to convey him secretly and securely on board a Government vessel lying in the East river and ship him to Fort Adams or some other secure point where he could undergo his trial. The first thing that anybody knew of it, he would have disappeared, and the suddenness of the blow would have either disheartened his followers and taught them a salutory lesson of respect for the law, or it would have been the first blow of a terrific conflict between the law and its violators."

"Do you really believe, General, it would have been possible to arrest Mr. Tilden?"

"I don't believe it—I know it. Of course it could not be done by calling out the regulars from Governor's Island and marching them up to Gramercy Park, but it would have been done so quietly and effectively that all resistance would have come too late. Just as sure as he had dared take the oath of office he would have been whirled through these streets and landed in a gunboat. When he had got through his trial for treason he would have been sick of playing President. While I was in Washington I had a long talk with Secretary Robeson on this subject—(you don't know him, do you? He's one of the best fellows in the world)—and we all made arrangements for the use of his boats and men not only to secure Tilden but to overawe the mob by the gunboats and to shell them out if necessary. Robeson is very genial, but he is not a man to be trifled with, and we worked together admirably. Under our plans any resistance by Mr. Tilden would have been utterly impossible. As for the Custom House and Sub-Treasury, they were prepared for resistance and could have been strengthened by a sudden re-inforcement of regulars so as to resist any mob. Regulars and marines inside the walls and a shell or two outside would have scattered an attacking party like chaff. Perhaps it was this knowledge of what the navy could do in the way of dispersing mobs that kept down the evil-disposed throng at Washington and New York.

"You see how near we all were to trouble, and you can understand why I accepted this position at the time. Grant felt that he knew me and that I would carry out his orders under any and all circumstances. It was a time that might call for sharp and sudden work on the Atlantic line, and Grant like a prudent general, made his preparations accordingly. Troops were quietly brought from the West and South and massed at Washington, Fort McHenry, and in our harbor, and you will remember that complaint was made in Democratic newspapers at that time about and at last the gunboats at Washington and New York. Republican newspapers laughed at it, of course, and most people did not know what to believe. If they had known how close the truth was their fears might have brought about the catastrophe. In that event the navy could have attended to the Atlantic cities but a rising in the West would have been even worse in reality than in the anticipation. Thank God, Tilden was a coward and the whole thing blew over."

LACKAWANNA POLITICS.

The Labor Reformers and the Democrats Agree Upon Coalition.

SCRANTON, June 19.—The fusion convention of the Democrats and Labor Reformers of Lackawanna county, held here to-day, was attended by one hundred and forty delegates, who were unanimously in favor of coalition. The old standing committees of both parties were abolished and a general executive committee of nineteen appointed to serve instead until the next convention. The executive committee consists of ten Labor Reformers, eight Democrats and one original Greenbacker. The new organization was named the Democratic-Labor party of Lackawanna. A long platform was adopted, declaring that the volume of currency is insufficient to meet the demands of trade; demanding the retirement of national bank notes and their place to be supplied by legal tenders; that the Government shall hereafter issue no interest bearing bonds; demanding an unlimited coinage of silver of equal value with gold; declaring against subsidies of public lands, which are the rightful inheritance of the people; demanding the cessation of class legislation in Congress; demanding that the army shall not be allowed near the polls on election day; that corporations shall obey the laws of the land as well as private citizens; that incomes must be taxed, and that the campaign of 1880 must be conducted on living issues. The proceedings were very harmonious, everybody seeming eager to pool his issues with everybody else. There is considerable dissatisfaction among some of the Labor leaders, including Mayor Powderly, who opposed a coalition from the outset, but it is generally believed the fusion is strong enough to hold together until the next election.

THE DEAD PRINCE.

Full Details of the Manner the Prince Imperial was Killed.

His Mother Becomes Insensible From Grief Upon Hearing the News.

HIS CAREER IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SUDDENLY TERMINATED.

LONDON, June 19.—A Reuter's dispatch from Cape Town, dated June 3d, via. Madeira, to-day, states that Prince Louis Napoleon, Prince Imperial of France, accompanied by other officers, left Colonel Wood's camp to reconnoitre. The party dismounted in a Mealie field, when the enemy crept upon them and assegaied the Prince, killing him. His body was recovered.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Ulundi Hill on the 2d inst., says: "The body of the Prince Imperial was discovered in a field of long grass. There were no bullet wounds upon it, but there were seventeen wounds made by assegai thrusts. The body was found stripped and the clothes had been taken away."

A dispatch from Capetown, June 3d, says the news of the death of the Prince Imperial has cast a gloom over the city. All flags are flying at half-mast.

A small British force was surprised on Orange river by a large body of Basutes. Several British were assegaied in their tents. Six were killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy were pursued and a heavy loss inflicted upon them.

Sir Bartle Frere reached Beaufort on May 31st.

LONDON, June 20.—Following are additional particulars of the death of the Prince Imperial: The body of the prince when found lay on its back. There were eighteen assegai stabs in it, two of them piercing the body from the chest to the back, two in the side and one destroying the right eye. A locket with hair medallions and reliquaries were found around the neck. The clothes had been taken away. The face wore a placid expression. He had evidently ineffectually tried to mount, and the leather of the flap of saddle, he ran along a path where he was found. Two troopers lay near the body, both assegaied. The prince was very adventurous.

The official account says: "The prince, with Lieutenant Carey of the Ninety-eighth Regiment, six men and one friendly Zulu, left the camp at Kelitze mountain, seven miles beyond the Blood river, the 1st inst., for reconnoissance. The party halted and unsaddled when ten miles from camp. Just as the prince gave the order to remount a volley was fired from an ambush in the long grass. Lieutenant Carey and four of the troopers returned to camp and reported that the prince and two troopers were missing. From their statements, there could be no doubt the Prince was killed. A party of seventeen lancers, with an ambulance, started on the 2d inst. to recover the body of the Prince, which was found, and brought in on the same day. There was a parade in the afternoon."

GENERAL SORROW OVER THE PRINCE'S DEATH.

Deep sorrow prevails throughout the column. The corpse will leave with an escort for transportation homeward.

News of the death of the Prince reached London at a late hour last night. This morning it was circulated in the lobbies of the House of Commons, when in reply to inquiries, Col. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, read the official telegram.

Lord Sydney to-day tenderly notified the ex-Empress Eugenie of the death of the Prince. The Empress received the news with an agonized cry and sank into a senseless stupor. She still remains in an insensible condition.

PARIS, June 20.—Most of the newspapers of Paris deplore the tragic end of the Prince Imperial. Prince Jerome Napoleon is expected to arrive to-day.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Courrier Les Etats Unis* says: Apart the death of the Prince Imperial the Bonaparte party may be considered to have gone out of existence. The Republicans, instead of rejoicing over the dramatic event which relieves them of the presence of a pretendant of no mean calibre, will rather think of the fate of the young man who probably would have worthily served his country if he had not been the son of Napoleon III.

A SKETCH OF THE DEAD PRINCE.

Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte was born in the palace of the Tuilleries, March 16, 1856. He was carefully educated for the splendid future which apparently waited him, and on the outbreak of the Franco-German war attended the Emperor on the campaign, getting his first practical idea of war in the sharp fight at Saarbruck. When the fortune of Napoleon grew critical he sent the young Prince to Belgium for safety. When the Empress heard of the disaster at Sedan and fled from the Paris mob on the afternoon of September 3, 1879, her son, informed of the flight, met her at Torquay and went with her to England, where the two were joined on the 24th of the same month by the Emperor. They took up their residence at Chiselhurst, and there the Emperor died on the 9th of January, 1873.

Prince Napoleon afterwards entered the famous military school at Woolwich, where he earned distinction by his diligence in study and aptness for the art of war. When the British Government was fitting out troops for the relief of its army in South Africa after the murderous defeat at Isandula, the Prince applied for the privilege of taking part in the expedition, which was granted, and he sailed as a volunteer, without regular connection with the army, which for political reasons perhaps could not be allowed. As pretender to the throne of France, England could hardly admit him to the rank of her army as a regular officer. All newspaper readers will remember the enthusiastic letter he wrote to Rouher, his father's ancient friend, when about to sail for Africa, and that he gave as a reason for going the desire to prove himself worthy of the support which his party across the channel gave to his aspirations.

PARIS, June 21.—The news of the death of the Prince Imperial made a great sensation, and among Bonapartists it created dismay. Prince Victor, who by political testament succeeds to the titles, is now a student at Lycee Charlemagne.

Last night, at a full sitting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies, a resolution was adopted declaring that though the Prince Imperial is dead, his cause survives. An address of condolence with ex-Empress Eugenie was drafted, expressing the deepest sympathy.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Ordre* (Rouher's organ) makes no political allusion to the death of the prince. It simply expresses an overwhelming sense of the blow inflicted on the ex-Empress and France.

Paul de Cassagnac declared that though Prince Victor is the heir of the Imperialists' claims, the loss of the Prince Imperial prostrates him mentally and physically.

Granier de Cassagnac, in *Le Pays*, says: "The blow is terrible for the Imperialists, but it is not mortal." He is confident that the selection of Prince Victor will be endorsed by France.

The Legitimist organs, *La Union*, *Univers*, *Gazette de France*, *Monde*, and *Francais* express sorrow for the dead, and respectful sympathy for the bereaved. The *Journal de Debats* says: "In view of so tragical an end, we remember only that the Prince was a Frenchman, and has fallen a soldier."

The *Temps* speaks of the Prince as the last incarnation of the Imperial idea, and declares that the Napoleonic system has no longer a representative. *La France* says: "The event is equal in importance to the death of Comte De Chambord whenever that event shall occur." *L'Opinion Nationale* expresses respect for the grief of the Bonaparte family, but says it cannot refrain from noting the gravity of the disaster inflicted by Providence on the enemies of the Republic.

M. Rouher will return to this city from Chiselhurst, Tuesday next, with the will of the late Prince Imperial. He states he is ignorant of its contents.

At a meeting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies at Rouher's, Friday, he urged all Bonapartists to unite and forget all personal questions. He said: "We neither appoint nor exclude anybody." The Bonapartists will observe the same mourning as for the late Napoleon III. Prince Murat will receive Prince Jerome on his arrival at Paris to-day.

ELLA DUER

Found Guilty of Manslaughter and Sentenced to Pay a Fine of $500.

A Description and Peculiarities of the Prisoner.

SNOWHILL, MD., June 19.—The jury in the case of Ella Duer, charged with the homicide of Ella Hearn, returned a verdict of guilty of murder, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. Judge Wilson informed the jury that the verdict must be formal, and the reply must not be guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter. A formal answer was made, but before the clerk recorded the verdict, Mr. Crisfield, of counsel for the defense, demanded a poll of the jury. The panel was called, and a formal answer was made of guilty of manslaughter until the eighth juror was called, who answered, "Not guilty." The reply created a sensation. Judge Wilson then said, as the jury had not agreed, they would again retire. They did so, and returned in a short time with a verdict of not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, with recommendation to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was then removed.

SENTENCED TO PAY A FINE OF $500.

Judge Wilson, in sentencing the prisoner, said: "Lilian Duer, you have been tried by a jury of true and honest men for one of the most heinous offenses known to law, and they have found you guilty of manslaughter. In view of the fact there is no stain upon your previous life, the jury has recommended you to the mercy of the Court, and the Court is glad of it. The law permits imprisonment in the penitentiary or the common jail, or to a maximum fine of $500. The Court will not sentence you to imprisonment, but as the offence was of so grave a character, the Court will impose the highest fine which the law provides. The Court therefore sentences you to pay a fine of $500, and to stand committed until the fine is paid."

Her friends will at once pay the fine, when she will be discharged.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE PRISONER.

(Snow Hill Special to Baltimore Bulletin.)

At the suggestion of the prosecuting counsel she raised her vail, but unable from nervousness to promptly remove it, she was assisted by the faithful sister, Tillie, who stepped to her side and undid and took it wholly off. A face pallid as death was revealed. The famous pink of the lips, cheeks and eartips had faded to the innermost heart. The ill cleft mouth, the only homely feature of the girl's countenance, quivered with emotion, the short upper lip undergoing a series of rapid spasms which were painful to see.

The dark eyes alone retained their brightness and lustre. Her brown kids, which she had taken off before going upon the stand and laid side by side in one hand, became the victims of her nervous agitation. She pulled and twisted them, and before she recovered her composure nearly stretched them into strings. Her deep distress enlisted at once the attention of the spectators. Her demeanor so far might be that of either guilt or innocence and their sympathy was as yet withheld; but as she went on with her answers to Mr. Crisfield's questions, and was led along step by step until she entered upon a continuous and connected narrative of all that preceded the tragedy, the color returned slowly to her cheeks and lips, and by the time she was in the midst of her story the handsome oval of the face was again alight with all her usual vivacity. Her voice, husky at first, became firm and clear, and every word was distinctly uttered. It was not a musical voice, nor even a pleasant one for a lady, but it was not harsh or in any way unpleasant. It was devoid of feature, and simply failed to comport with what was expected of the gentleness and delicacy of the speaker.

Her language was singularly choice and her words came without an instant's hesitation. The grammar was perfect. The pronunciation had the Southern inflection to a slight extent. In short, she told her story in an easy, well-bred way. When she reached the description of the shooting she faltered and stopped a minute, unable to go on with the narrative. Being asked to show the relative positions and attitudes of Ella and herself, she took the offer of Mr. Brattan, a lawyer sitting near her, to be the representative of the dead girl, and arranged his arms with the left hand under his chin, and the arm supported at the elbow with the other hand. Ella was standing in that way against the wall, and the witness then took the extended arm of Mr. Crisfield to represent the banister of the stairs and leaned over it, making the banister come up into the armpit. It was in this position she had been twirling the cylinder of the revolver while she looked down into the chambers, but when she lowered the weapon it went off, she couldn't tell how. Mr. Crisfield put the question, "Did you have any intention of firing that shot?" "Not the least," was the quick, positive answer. She then passed to the scenes after the shooting and to her visits to Ella in her sickness. When she came to tell of the way Ella embraced her at these visits she cried again. Her grief became contagious.

SNOW HILL, MD., June 20.—The friends of Lilly Duer paid her fine of $500 this morning, and she went home with her father.

THE COLORED EXODUS.

A Movement to Investigate into the Causes Which Led to It.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Representative Whitthorne forwarded a communication to Goode, Chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, touching the propriety of the proposed investigation into the cause of the present colored exodus from the Southern States. After a general review of the relations which existed between the slaveholders and the slaves, and allusion to the general good feeling existing between the whites and blacks at the close of the war, and the statement concerning the immense loss inflicted upon the South by the late civil strife, Mr. Whitthorne says: "In view of representations made from time to time, that the colored man in the South is denied his legal and political rights, that he is deprived of a just and proper reward for his labor, and that his life and liberty is constantly endangered, it is important and instructive to test the truth of these representations outside of partisan statements.

"In comparing productions of the South since the war it is shown that from 1869 to 1878 there has been an increase of more than three million head of cattle and swine. In the eight years preceding 1871 there was produced 27,142,285 bales of cotton, whilst for the last eight years there were produced 33,226,531 bales. In 1871 there were 7,557,579 acres of cotton cultivated, while in 1878 there were more than twelve million acres cultivated. It is estimated by Mr. Whitthorne that more than $200,000,000 of Southern labor products enter into the purchase of merchandise and manufactured goods of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The gross earnings of railroads of the southern States are placed at $20,927,594 per annum, and it is held that all the principal cities and towns of the south have increased decidedly in population, and that there is a constant and general growth of manufacturing establishments. Statistics are given showing that white farm the laborer in northern and western States is paid at the rate of about seven dollars per capita of population, his compensation exceeds ten dollars per capita of population in the Southern States, and that in a population of a little more than 9,000,000 in the Southern States, $97,907,174 is paid to the laborer, while in a population of 15,000,000 in Northern and Western State only $114,892,364 is paid." "Looking to these facts," he continues "can it be said that the laborer of the South is not as well paid as the same class in other sections of our country. Can it be urged that the labor of the South has been so disturbed, that stalwart men have been so interfered with as to compel one-third of them to abandon their home and birthplace, and that so outrageous is the oppression and danger that they should stand not upon the order of their going but flee without thought of the present or provision for the future. As a domestic and political problem, and viewed in its economic phase, it is better for both races of the South that the colored race should migrate provided this migration can be made with careful thought and prudential consideration. No one then can or will persuade them to any other course. Free to move wherever they please, none can now rightfully object except in the discharge of offices of friendship and kindness; if you shall recommend an investigation as I hope you will, I trust it will be in the high spirit of search after political economic truth, in the interest of humanity and the common good of our country."

CASUALTIES.

Seven Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion near Allentown.

Collision of Ocean Steamers—A Lady on Her Wedding Tour Drowned at Niagara Falls.

FRIGHTFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.

ALLENTOWN, PA., June 21.—An explosion occurred at 5:30 this morning at the ore mines on the land of Stephen & Smoyer, two miles from Emaus, Pa. The boiler burst with terrific force, killing four men outright, injuring two fatally, who died soon afterward, and seriously wounding four others.

When the explosion took place to-day at East Texas, the men were just assembling to commence work. The boiler was torn into atoms, and pieces of iron and splinters of the boiler house were blown in every direction. A. Ettinger of Emaus, had his head completely blown from his body, which was picked up in a gulch about thirty yards from where the body was found. The neck appeared as if the head had been pulled from his body. He was an elderly man and leaves a family of grown up children. James Smith, a German, was found a short distance from Ettinger. He was terribly mangled and dead. His face was black with fire, sulphur and dirt. Frank Fegeley, contractor and operator, was instantly killed. His body was frightfully torn and disfigured. Charles Swayer, one of the headowners was also instantly killed. He leased the track on royalty and was near the boiler when the explosion took place. His breast, head and arms were frightfully torn. Swayer and Fegeley also leave families. Amos Derr was picked up about fifty feet from the boiler house. He was insensible, mangled and bleeding and a few minutes after one of the men had reached him he died. He was unmarried. The bodies were gathered up and placed side by side. Their appearance was shocking in the extreme. Near by were laid the wounded men, groaning and dying. Their agony was intense.

Benjamin Keck, the engineer has died, making the sixth victim. He left a statement in which he avers he notified the contractor, Fegety, three months ago, the boiler was unsafe.

Wm. Derr died this evening. He makes the seventh person dead. It is stated, Keck, engineer, was drunk yesterday and the accident is attributed to him letting the water run low.

Two men named Yost and Herrick were picked up near the engineer very badly hurt. They were scalded and mangled by splinters. One of them begged to be killed to be relieved of his terrible pain. The surroundings presented a shocking appearance and strong men fainted at the horrible sight of the dead and dying. Four of the wounded cannot live. The wives and children of the victims of the explosion soon gathered and their cries were heartrending.

COLLISION OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamship Italy, hence for Liverpool, to-day ran into the German ship Barbarassa, which arrived from Havre on the 19th instant and was at anchor in the bay, sinking her.

One of the officers of the Canada, in speaking of the collision with the Italy today, said: "The river was full of craft and we were running only about five knots in order to be sure of no collision. The Italy, which left the dock about ten minutes after we did overtook us as we were steaming between Castle Garden and Bedloes Island. A three-masted large sailing ship, without any cargo in her, was lying at anchor ahead of us, and the Canada was steaming along between this ship and the Italy. Therefore, doubtless, Sullivan, the pilot in charge of the Italy, could not see the sailing ship ahead of us. The Italy tried to pass us. She came up on our starboard side, running at about ten knots, when she came into a position to see the sailing vessel. It was too late to go back, and she tried to alter her course so as to avoid the ship. Our pilot, Dexter, rang the bell to stop our engines. The Italy, as she crossed our bow, swung her stern around and gave us a blow like a slap in the face. She did not succeed in avoiding the sailing ship, but struck her on the port side amidship, staving her side in badly. The Italy steamed on out to sea. Her stern rail was swept and one of her davits was carried away and that was all the damage she sustained. We cast anchor and examined the Canada. The upper rails on the starboard bow were stove in and one of the iron plates was cracked about two feet below the water by a sliding blow. A few hundred dollars will repair the damages. The machinery was not damaged. A little water came in through a cracked plate, but the cargo is not damaged. At the dock the bow of the vessel has been raised so as to prevent water from running in. The sailing ship Barbarossa, which was run into by the Italy had no cargo aboard. Her captain, his family and a crew of twenty men were aboard at the time of the disaster. Her port side, amidships, was smashed in and she is badly damaged. The crew was not taken off until she was beached on Bedloe's Island. No one was hurt in the collision.

It is thought the Canada will be ready to sail by Wednesday. She will have to go on the dry dock.

Officers of the Canada state she is not leaking yet. Pumps are hard at work, and the cargo is being discharged rapidly on the lighters.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Mrs. A. Rolland of Liege, Belgium, at Niagara Falls to-day, borrowed a drinking cup from her husband while visiting Three Sisters Islands, and stooping for a drink fell into the swiftly running waters and was swept over Horse Shoe Falls. The husband and wife were on a wedding tour.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 21.—Alfred T. Sanford, son of Professor Sanford of Chicago University, and Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge Holmes, this city, were drowned this afternoon in Onondaga Lake. They were rowing, and in changing places in the boat, it was capsized. The bodies have not been recovered.

FREIGHT TRAIN DITCHED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, June 21.—The eastern bound freight on the Chicago & Northwestern road, was ditched this morning near London, twenty miles below this city. Four tramps concealed in a car loaded with corn were killed, and the conductor received injuries which may prove fatal.

A BATCH OF ACCIDENTS IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 21.—Yesterday and to-day have been fruitful in fatal accidents. Last evening, a boy named Charlie Meredith was crushed to death by a board falling on him. This morning, the body of Geo. Halt was found floating in the Ohio river, below the Belmont mill. Halt was a boiler maker, aged sixty-five years, and it is thought committed suicide on account of financial troubles. Timothy Woodruff, aged ten years, while handling his father's revolver this morning shot himself and is not expected to recover.

THE HUNTER MURDER.

Gisal and McLain Released on Bail

Gisal and McLain, who are indicted for the murder of little Sammy Hunter at Braddock some months ago, were on Saturday released on $10,000 bail in each case. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley railroad, signed the bonds. The prisoners were brought in court in the morning, when their counsel, Messrs. McCormick and Marshall, made application for their release. No objection was made by the District Attorney, who prefers the trial to go over to the next term of court, hoping in the meantime to secure stronger evidence against the accused. Gross, the colored man indicted with Gisal and McLain, still lingers in jail.

Thanks

that there is no North, South, East, or West for SOZODONT. Every one with a mouth needs it. It is good for humans everywhere, in the homes in Texas, on the plains or the Pacific coast, and way up in the once disputed Aroostook region. Druggists keep it.

GENERAL SPALDING with his GLUE cemented North and South, never to be parted. It never cracks. STT

Text of the Silver Bill.

The following is the text of the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, etc, That the Secretry of the Treasury shall cause to be exchanged at the Treasury and at all sub-treasuries of the United States legal tender silver dollars for Trade dollars at par, provided the weight of said Trade dollars have not been reduced below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and shall recoin said Trade dollars into legal tender dollars as now provided by law, and shall stop the further coinage of Trade dollars, provided that Trade dollars received under this act shall not be counted as part of the coinage of silver required by the act of February 28, 1878, and provided further, that Trade dollars that have been "chopped" or restamped for circulation in China or other foreign countries shall be excluded from the provisions of this act.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa, Colds, or any Affection of the Bowels, for which Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and reliable curative. MWS

THE TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL. Thousands who have used and been cured are living witnesses to the truth of our statement, that **SELLERS' LIVER PILLS** WILL CURE the worst cases of Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Headache arising therefrom, Costiveness, Constipation, Dizziness and all disorders resulting from a diseased liver. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ap16-eowW

TIMELY ADVICE

TO

Ruptured Persons!

It should be patent to every thinking person and especially those afflicted ones who have tried the various cheap, or goods at cost establishments, that it is an actually necessity to have an appliance suited to their particular form of Hernia and accurately adjusted by one skilled in his profession, as it is that a fractured limb requires a special kind of splint applied at the hands of an experienced surgeon. For these reasons we would advise you not to be misled by dealers offering cheap and imperfect instruments at greatly reduced rates, or at cost. Owing to their inability to give satisfaction, they are willing to part with them at any price. But no matter how cheap it is offered you, it is comparatively worthless in your individual case, and just so much money thrown away. A learned professor of medicine and surgery, whilst lecturing on Hernia before a Medical College in Philadelphia, a short time ago, suggested the very great importance of the Physician accompanying the patient and superintending the adjustment of the appliance, and advised, where this was not possible, that they should be careful to recommend their patient to a person skilled in the application of such instruments. During the course of the lecture he exhibited various trusses, and spoke of their merits, and of one particularly that he had applied frequently with very satisfactory results. The exclusive agency for this truss has been given to

MR. JOHN McGUIRE,

The well-known adjuster and dealer in Trusses, etc., of

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,

Who will be pleased to explain its advantages to all who may call on him. Mr. McGUIRE has recently taken possession of his new rooms, over McClintock's Carpet Store, and has had them elegantly furnished and stocked with the most approved patterns of

TRUSSES,

LADIES' AND GENTS' BRACES,

Abdominal and Pile Supporters,

Silk & Thread Elastic Stockings,

KNEE CAPS, ANKLETS,

BELTS, SUSPENSORIES, &c.,

And will sell at reasonable prices, and guarantee accurate adjustments in all cases.

Private apartments for Ladies, with an experienced Lady in attendance.

Office hours—Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sunday, 2 to 6 P. M.

Examination Free.

Price list, rules for measurement, a pamphlet describing the various forms of Hernia and treatment for a cure, mailed free on application.

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MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Cont

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	38¾	38¾	935
Reading	20	20¼	1,812
P. T. & B.	5¼	5¾	2
Lehigh Valley	40¼	40¼	.....
U. Co's. N. J.	142¼	143½	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44½	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	116	...	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	108	108¼	.....
Northern Pacific	14¼	14½	14
Do preferred	44¾	45	89

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds generally firm; C., C. & I. C. firsts 70; no sales of seconds. Bar silver, 113. Subsidiary coin ¾@1 per cent. discount. State bonds dull.

Stock speculation exceedingly quiet. Prices in early dealings declined ⅛@1¾ per cent., but during the afternoon a somewhat firmer tone prevailed, and there was a partial recovery. Western Union fell of from 92¼ to 92, and advanced to 93¼. Louisville & Nashville dropped from 62¼ to 60, and recovered to 60¾. The general market closed firm.

Transactions aggregated 67,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest common, 1,200 preferred, 7,500 St. Paul common, 8,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Union Pacific, 1,500 St. Joes, 2,000 Ohios, 8,000 Western Union, 2,000 Louisville & Nasville, 1,300 Kansas & Texas, and 1,300 Kansas City & Northern preferred.

Close—Money market easy at 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper at 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills 486¾; sight exchange on New York 488¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	107¾
New 5s	103¾
New 4½s	106
New 4 per cts.	102¾
Currency 6s	122

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	33
Tennessee new	30¾
Missouri 6s	108½
Virginia new	31
Virginia old	31

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	93¼
Quicksilver	14¾
Do. pref.	37
Pacific Mail	15¼
Mariposa	4
Do. pref.	4¼
N. Y. Central	118
Adams Ex.	105
Fargo Ex.	100
American Ex.	46½
U. S. Express	47
Erie	27¾
Do. pref.	51½
Harlem	156
Michigan C'tl	76¾
Panama	149
Union Pacific	75¾
Lake Shore	75¾
Illinois Central	89¼
P. & C.	97
N. W. C.	65¾
Do. pref.	95¾
Kansas Pacific	56
Kansas Texas	13¾
St. L., K.C. & I.	14
Do. pref.	40¾
C. C. C. & I.	49¾
N. J. Central	52¼
Rock Island	138¼
St. Paul	53¾
Do. pref.	92¾
Wabash	35¾
Ft. Wayne	*108
Terra Haute	10
Do. pref.	19
C. & A.	82½
Do. pref.	111
O. & M.	14¾
Del. & Lack.	57¼
A. & P. Tel	35¾
B. & Q.	114¾
H. & St. Joe.	20¾
Do. pref.	41¼
Canada South'n	56½
Cent. Pacific	112¼
Union	112¾
Land Grants	113¾
Sinking Fund	114½
Louisv'le & N.	60¾
St. L. & San F.	83¾
Do. pref.	104
Do. pref. 1st.	21

*Ex-dividend.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 25.—Consols for money, 97⅛ do account, 97 3-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 89¼; Pennsylvania Central, 39½; Reading, 20⅝; Erie, 28⅝; do preferred, 53¾. United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾; 4½s, 108¼; 4s, 105½. Refined petroleum, 6¾d. Linseed oil. 28s.

PARIS, June 25.—Rentes, 116f 62½c.

ANTWERP, June 25.—Refined petroleum 17¾d.

LIVERPOOL, June 25. — Cotton easier at 6 15-16 3(@7; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

Bacon—Short clear, 27s.

Fine American tallow, 33s 6d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, June 24.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Wheat promises but fairly on mixed and light soils, and its condition on heavy lands causes well-founded apprehensions. The condition of the pastures is now satisfactory, if not luxuriant, but the hay crop probably has suffered in quality in consequence of the absence of sunshine. The general aspect of the country is almost a month behindhand. The Scotch root crops urgently require a return of sunshine. The quietude in the grain trade the past week was in a great measure due to the continuance of large imports as well as a slight amelioration of the weather. The arrivals of foreign wheat in London up to Friday amounted to 58,000 quarters, principally from North Russian ports. The deliveries at the principal country markets indicate that the farmers hold for more abundant reserves than was expected. The depressing influence of these deliveries counteracted any apprehensions of a deficient English harvest, and prices are unchanged. The demand for all classes of wheat has been limited, apparently in consequence of the belief by buyers that the lowest point has not yet been reached. There has been some slight exception in favor of American wheats, which were rather actively dealt in at the beginning of the week. Nothing is likely to interrupt the present monotony by a not improbable revival of Continental demand. Maize is less inquired for. Barley is dull. Oats have declined six pence per quarter. The arrivals of wheat and maize at ports of call continued moderate. Wheat off the coast is steady, with a fair Continental demand for white descriptions. Maize declined six pence per quarter on the week. Forward business of wheat and maize was limited. Good spring wheat was sparingly offered, but at the close shippers showed more disposition to sell. Maize declined three pence in consequence of heavy shipments from Atlantic ports. Sales of English wheat last week were 49,426 quarters at 41s. 8d. per quarter, against 26,546 quarters at 46s. 9d. for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 14th were 687,335 cwt. of wheat and 193,653 cwt. of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1879.

The markets were more active to-day than for several days' past in the leading staples, and as will be noticed we have advanced our quotations in a number of articles. Liberty street merchants have nothing to complain of these times, as, although the margin of profits is small yet so large are transactions, money is made. The status of the leading lines to-day is given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Large transactions continue in vegetables, and as receipts are increasing prices are easy and declining. One exception we might notice in cabbage, which was firmer to-day and many sales of choice were effected at $2 25. A fine trade is also doing in fruits. New potatoes keep up remarkably well and prices are firm at our quotations. Eggs are easy but we have no change to note in our prices. Butter, cheese and other articles in this line are unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $3 25@3 50; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, 75c@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@9c; medium, 5@7c; common, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory 6¼@6¾c, jobbing; 6@6¼c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 7¾@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 12c, ₱ dozen; 11@12c in barrels.

FRUITS—Raspberries, $5 00 ₱ stand; cherries, $1 50 ₱ box; strawberries, 4@8c ₱ quart; bananas, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bunch; pineapples, 9@10c each by barrel.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

NEW POTATOES—Bermudas, $6 00@6 50; Louisiana Peerless, $5 00; Norfolk Rose, $4 50: old peachblows, $1 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 40@50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 55 for western;

VEGETABLES—Green beans, 50@75c per box; $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl; green peas, $1 00 per bushel; Bermuda onions, $1 75 ₱ box; Virginia tomatoes, $2 75 ₱ box; Virginia cucumbers, $1 50@1 75 ₱ box; cabbage $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market remains steady at the high prices that have ruled the past few days. The demand for wheat is only fair but the supply is not very large and present advanced prices are well maintained. Transactions in corn are only average, while receipts are only fair. Oats are coming in freely and supplies are large. Prices are a little easier but we note no decline. Flour firm and active with no change in prices.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 11@1 13; medium do, $1 08@1 10; prime white $1 09@1 10.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@34c; mixed, 32@32c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do., $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel; $2 65@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@12 00; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 50@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $17 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

We note an advance to-day all round of one-eighth of a cent on sugars. This rise has been anticipated for several days owing to the increased demand as the fruit season progresses. As it is, the price of sugars now is lower than it ever ruled in this country, taking off the duty. The duty on sugars ranges from one cent on the poorest to 4 cents on the finest grades. Take the average duty of 2¼ cents, and deduct it from 8⅝ cents, the price for standard A, it would make the price of standard A without the duty only 6¼ cents, while before the war the price was about 7 cents. We surely have reached bottom prices on sugars now, and comparing them with the prices that ruled during the war, the decline is extraordinary. There is now no ground for complaint of consumers of the price of sugars. No changes have occurred in other articles in the grocery line. Provisions firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17c; choice Rio, 16c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio, 12c; ordinary Rio, 10¼c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17¼c; Rio, in bulk, 11¾@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A 8¼@8¾c; Prairie B, do 7¾@8c; ex. C yellows 7¼@7½c; molasses 5½@6¾c; New Orleans, 6¼@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14¼c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 3c.

Starch—Gloss 6¾@8c; corn starch 6¾@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine 9@10c; mould, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 10¼c; extra. s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. short rib sides 6¼c; do clear rib sides 6¾c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¾c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 10c; do 14 lbs and under, 10½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10¾c. Beef tongues, $6 25.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 85c@$1 20; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@$1 10; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@$1 50; blackberries, 85c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 90@2 20; tomatoes, do, 85c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50; half do, $2 30.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $4 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless bake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 2@c; prepared residuum, $3 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 49c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4¼@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, per box, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6¾@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1879.

The volume of transactions is limited, compared with what it was during the spring trade, and most sales are small. Orders that come in are mainly from retailers who have run out of certain articles in their stock which thus restricts business, yet in the aggregate, considering the season, sales are fairly large. Wholesale dealers are preparing for the early fall trade and they state indications are good for an improvement over last fall. As will be seen we have changed our figures in only a few articles, and prices give promise of being very steady during the summer months. We advance our quotations in several lines of sheetings, prints and one or two other articles

COTTON FLANNELS.

	Br'n.	Bl'd.		Br'n.	Bl'd.
Ellerton H	20¼	22½	Nashau XXX	15	16¾
do W H	19	21	do XX	12½	13½
do W N	15	17	do AA	11½	12½
do H	15	17	do X	9¾	10¾
do N	12¾	14	do A	8½	10
do Q	11½	13	do R	7¾	8¾
do F	11	12¾	do T	7¼	7¾
do Q	9½	10½	do H	6	7
do S	8¾	9½	Tremont D	6½	7¼
do T	8	9	do H	7¾	8¾
do V	7	8	do F	8¾	9
do C	6¼	7¼	do T	8½	10
Hamilton L	6¼	7¾	do A	10	11¾
do R	6¾	7¾	do Y	10	11¾
do X F	8¼	9¼	do X	10½	12
do R'E	10	11	do XX	12¾	14
do X	11	12	do XXX	13½	15
do XX	12	13	do XXXX	15	17
do XXX	14	15½			

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	Price.		Width.	Price.
Penn A No. 1	4	6¾	Lawrence XXX	40	9
Anchor A No 1	36	8	Appleton, A, 4-4	36	8
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Appleton fine S 4-4	36	7
Nonatook	36	7¾	Appleton XX, 4-4	36	6½
Idaho	36	6¾	Lacoma C	40	7½
Magnolia	36	6½	Lacoma	36	6¼
Indian Queen	36	6½	Lacoma	10-4	12½
Atlanta	36	6¾	Poosaset Canoe	40	8½
Chippewa C	28	4½	Androscoggin	9-4	21
Cherokee	36	6¾	Androscoggin	10-4	24
Harrisburg	4-4	6¾	Pittsburgh family		7½
Newbury	36	6¾	Bristol		7¾
Lawrence L. L.	36	6½	Atlantic H		8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4	Lonsdale
Bellardvale	36	7	Lonsdale Cambric
Fairmount	36	6¾	Fruit of Loom
Fairmount	33	6½	Davol
Red Bank	36	6	Wamsutta
Rochdale	36	7½	Nashua
Mackintosh	36	7¾	Nashua
Pocahontas	36	8½	Pepperell
HillSemperidem	36	9	Pepperell
HillSemperidem	33	7¾	

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8½	Jas. Long's	8
Do. fancies	8½	Plunkett's	9
Do. dress styles	9	Lancaster dress st'l's	9
American	8½	Renfrew dress styles	9

SHIRTING PRINTS

Cocheco	6	Oriental	6½
Merrimac	6	Sprague's	5½
Anchor	6½	Southbridge	5½
Pacific	6	Sprague	6½
Conestoga fa'cy	6	Harmony	5
Hamilton fa'cy	5½	Gloucester	5½
Garner fancy	5½	Ocheco fancy	6½
Richmond	5½	Hartel	6½
Merrimac	5½	Albion solid	6½
American fancy	5½	Simpson's black	6¾
Southbridge	5½	" fast black	6
Oriental fancy	5½	" mourning	6

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8
Conestoga A A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8
Conestoga G	7-8	Portsmouth	4-4
do gold middle	4-4	White Rock	7-8
do prem. A	4-4	Whittaker	4-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mills 2 bu bgs	23	Penn Mills No. 2 batting	10
" " 2½ "	27	Keystone	17
" " 3 "	32	Grove	21
Allegheny 3 "	21	Pittsburgh No. 2	12
Banner 2 "	19	Eagle No. 3	9
U. S. 2 "	18	Penn Mills cotton twine	22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white	22	Penn Mill yarn	22
Penn Mill carpet chain white	27	Penn Mill candle wicking	22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting	20		

PACIFIC MILLS.

3-4 Poplin lustres	12	3-4 Fancies	16¼@20
3-4 Pacific cashm's	12	6-4 Alpacas	18@21
3-4 Alpaca lustres	14	6-4 Poplins	22½@25
3-4 Twills	15	6-4 Beiges	16½
3-4 Indian cashm's	20	6-4 Taffeta	21
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, C 2	21
3-4 Cashmere, ige	18	6-4 " A C	30
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Ptd cord jacon	13½
3-4 Beige lustres	18	4-4 Ptd 1,400 lawns	11
3-4 Mixed lustres	18	4-4 Ptd organdis ex.	14
3-4 Camelots	18	4-4 Ptd cretonnes	14
3-4 Delaines	18	4-4 Plain colors do	10½
3-4 Fancy dentelles	20	4-4 " percales	15
3-4 Austr' li'n crepe	26	4-4 Pacific shirtings	15

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	12½	3-4 Alpaca fancies	16½
3-4 "	20	3-4 Brocadedo	20
3-4 Alpacas	15	6-4 De Bege	20
3-4 Cords	21	6-4 "	21
3-4 De Bege	15	6-4 Melange	21
3-4 "	16½	6-4 Plain suitings	21
3-4 Melange	16½	6-4 Twilled do	21
3-4 Plain suitings	16½	6-4 Cashmeres	21
3-4 Twilled do	16½	7-4 "	30

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	16½	6-4 Black damasse	27½
3-4 Cashmerine	20	6-4 Fancy do	25
3-4 Marmora	19	6-4 B Henrietta	30
3-4 Lima	18	3-4 Fancy figures	20
3-4 Princess Alice	21		

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	13	3-4 Cashmeres	16
3-4 Poplins	16	Tycoon reps	18½

NEW YORK, June 25.—Business continues light in all departments but satisfactory for this time of the year. Cotton goods very firm and in fair demand. Prints and ginghams quiet and steady. Lawns doing well. Men's wear woolens sluggish but firm. Foreign goods remain quiet. The *Bulletin* says: "Gloucester dark fancy prints will be opened to-morrow at six and half.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, June 25.

The oil market to-day has been a good one for the "bears," who seemed to get control of it after the first fifteen minutes, and they succeeded in pushing it down about 5c to-day. Although the "bulls" did their best to sustain it, the "bears" soon were masters of the field and held it throughout the day. As soon as the market reached 75c to-day everybody wanted to sell, and the moment any parties opened their mouths to bid for oil they were quickly filled.

As the gong sounded 10 o'clock 73¾c was then bid for old oil, and certificates to be dated next Monday sold at 74¾c. The "bulls" managed to run it up to 75c, at which price several sales of old oil were made. When the market reached this point everybody wanted to sell, and a great effort was made to hold it at this figure. It was fruitless, however, as large lots were here thrown upon the market, soon giving it a weaker feeling. It then fell back to 74¾c, which was the ruling quotation until about 11 o'clock, when another decline to ⅞ place, and during the next hour the "bears" had succeeded it forcing it back to 71¾c. It remained steady at this point until 12:15, fifteen minutes before the close of the morning session, when an effort was made to close it firm, which was partly successful, 72¼c being bid when the gong sounded the dinner hour.

Although the effort to close the morning session firm had been quite successful, it was not sustained at the opening after dinner, the best bid being 71¾c, which was rapidly followed by a decline to 70¾c for old oil, and 71¼c bid, certificates to be dated next Monday. It remained at these figures until 3 o'clock, the close of delivery hour, when it firmed up a little, 71¾c being bid. It then declined again without a reaction, and closed at the lowest point of the day, 69¾c being the best bid.

Sales and resales, 69,000 barrels; shipments, 44,831; charters, 78,700.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; New York, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1879.

The market at present does not show that buoyancy it did the past two weeks, and wholesale dealers do not care to carry large lots. Some of them say the rapid and marked advance that has taken place has been remarkable, and they believe not only that there will be no further rise, but there will be rather a decline, owing to large arrivals of stocks on the market. Buyers are not purchasing much, owing to these indications of a decline, and are content to allow their stocks to run down rather than incur any risks. Here and there a dealer is willing to buy considerable, but even these are acting cautiously. Indications are often deceitful, but at this writing, if growers should bring any quantity of wool into the market, prices would tumble one or three cents. The prices will depend considerably on the demand from the East, which already is falling off. Philadelphia houses are buying now comparatively sparingly, and report they are pretty well stocked up. A Philadelphia house that had bought very largely, and would have bought 15,000 pounds more today, has decided not to make any more purchases at present. The same reports come from New York that wholesale dealers there are also moving cautiously. Below we give the current rates ruling in this market:

Fine washed	35c
Fine unwashed	22@24c
Medium washed	35@36c
Medium unwashed	22@24c

Boston—JUNE 25.—Wool steady and firm and in good demand; medium grades most sought for; Ohio and Pennsylvania 40@41c; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces, 37@38c; combing and delaines 40@45c; superfine and extra pulled 30@42c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JUNE 25.—Cotton quiet at 12¾@12¼c; futures firm. Flour dull; receipts, 14,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 50@3 85; other grades unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; receipts, 40,000 bushels; rejected 77c; No. 4 do 86c; No. 3 do 92@95c; ungraded red $1 02; ungraded winter red $1 11@1 18; No. 2 do $1 20¼; mixed winter $1 15; ungraded winter $1 18; No. 2 do $1 18@1 20; No. 1 white sales of 29,000 bushels at $1 14@1 14½; extra do sales of 5,000 bushels at $1 16. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn slightly in buyers' favor; ungraded 40@43½c; yellow western 44½c; No. 2 white 49c; receipts, 135,000 bushels. Oats heavy; receipts 27,000 bushels; mixed western 37@38c; white western, 38@41c. Hay very firm. Hops—Demand fair and market firm. Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet but firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady; Carolina 6¼@7¼c. Petroleum firm; United 70c; crude 5@6½c, refined 6¾c bid. Tallow moderately active at 6c. Rosin quiet but steady at $1 30@1 35. Turpentine quiet but steady at 27½c. Eggs weak; western 11@13½c. Pork steady; new mess $10 20@10 25; old $9 50. Beef steady. Cutmeats quiet and unchanged. Lard a shade stronger; prime steam $6 37½@6 40. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and heavy; western 3@6c. Whisky dull and nominal $1 05½@1 06.

Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 20@22½c. Wool steady with a fair demand; domestic fleece 30@45c; pulled 20@40c; unwashed 9@32c. Metals unchanged with a fair trade.

Philadelphia—JUNE 25.—Flour dull; superfine western and state $2 75; Minnesota extra family, good old, $4 75; do choice new $5 00; Ohio family, medium, $5 45@$5 62½; Minnesota patent process $6 60. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat somewhat unsettled; No. 2 red, at elevator, car lots, $1 16¾; No. 2 red June, $1 16 bid; $1 19 asked; July, $1 10 bid; $1 10¾ asked; August, $1 06¾ bid; $1 07¼ asked, September, $1 06¼ bid; $1 06¾ asked. Corn steady; heated, on track 22@25c; rejected, on track, 34@37c; steamer mixed to arrive 36@39c; western mixed, 43¼@43½c; sail mixed, June, 43¼c bid, 43¾c asked; July, 43¾c bid; 43¾c asked; August 43¾c bid; 44¼c asked; September, 44¾c bid, 44¾c asked. Oats dull; western mixed 34@35c; white western 36@37¼c. Provisions quiet. Beef—Mess $12 00. Hams—Smoked $9 50@10 50; pickled $8 25@9 25. Lard unchanged. Butter quiet; creamery extra 15@16c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 14c; Western Reserve extra 10@12c. Eggs quiet; western 14@14½c. Cheese weak; creamery 6½@7c. Petroleum firmer; refined 6¾c; crude 6c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 1,800 barrels; wheat, 139,000 bushels; corn, 90,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 127,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels.

Chicago—JUNE 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; cash higher and options lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 05¼ cash; 96¾@96¾c July; 90¾@90⅞c August; 88c September; No. 3 do. 79¼c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 35⅝@35¾c cash; 35⅞@36c July; 36⅛@37c August. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; 31c cash and July; 29¼@29⅝c August. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm and higher; $9 90 cash; $9 90 bid July; $10 00 bid August; $10 12½ asked September. Lard fairly active and higher; $6 12½@6 15 cash and July; $6 22½@6 25 August; $6 30 September. Bulkmeats firm at $3 95, $4 95 and $5 67½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 135,000 bushels; corn, 156,000 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 185,000 bushels; corn, 254,000 bushels; oats, 44,000 bushels; rye, 3,700 bushels; barley, 2,100 bushels.

Close—Not enough done to warrant quoting.

New Orleans—JUNE 25.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $3 50@4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 25; high grades $5 75@6 25. Corn quiet at 49@54c. Oats quiet and weak at 38¾@39c. Cornmeal demand fair and market firm at $2 35. Hay in fair demand; ordinary $13 50; prime $16 00; choice $19 50. Pork dull $10 62½@10 75. Lard scarce and firm; tierce $7 00@7 25; kegs $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, $3 87½@4 00; packed, $4 12½ in bulk; clear rib $5 50; clear sides $5 75. Bacon dull; shoulders $4 62½; clear rib $5 75; clear $6 00. Sugar cured hams in good demand; canvassed $8 00@11 00, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 08. Coffee dull; Rio cargos, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar steady with a fair demand; inferior to good common 6@6¼c; common to good common 6¾@6¾c; yellow clarified 7¼@7¾c. Molasses steady with a fair demand; fermenting 24@30c; common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice dull: Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¾@7¾c. Bran quiet but weak at 65@65c. Sight exchange on New York ⅛c premium; sterling exchange 488.

St. Louis—JUNE 25.—Cotton nominally unchanged; sales, none; receipts, 65 bales; shipments, 65 bales; stock, 6,750 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and lower; cash No. 2 red fall $1 06@1 05; options irregular at 94¾@93¼c, closing 94c; July 91¼@90¾c, closing 91c; August 91@90¾c, closing 91¼c. Corn inactive and lower; cash No. 2 mixed 34½@35¾c; options active but lower at 34@33⅞c July; 35¾@35c August; 36@35¾c September. Oats—Cash higher and options lower; No. 2 32¾c cash; 31¾@31⅝c July; 27⅛@27¼c August. Rye easier at 52@51¾c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork firmer at $10 25. Lard stronger at $6 20 asked, and $6 12½ bid. Bulkmeats quiet and slow; cribs $4 85@4 90; clear $5 00@5 05. Bacon higher; cribs $5 35@5 45; clear $5 65@5 70. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, none. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 62,000 bushels; oats, 30,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, none.

Milwaukee—JUNE 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; opened and closed for cash firm; futures weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 08; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 03; June $1